The Weekly Post.

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THE WASP AND THE BEE.

In a garden sweet and fair,
Once a bright and busy pair
Held a brief conversation on a lily.
"Mr. Wasp," remarked the Bee,
"Your maneuvers puzzle me,
You must either be a lazy rogue, or silly.

"In the school where you were taught,
Was the fact before you brought
That our time is equivalent to money?
Now 'tis days and days we've met
'Mid the pinks and mignonette,
But you never seem to carry any honey!"

Said the Wasp: "You make me smile
With your blunt, outspoken style,
You've many things to learn, I must declare:
For a thousand sunny hours
You've been pumping at the flowers,
And you never dreamed of poison being there.

"From the phlox and columbine,
Bleeding-heart and eglantine,
Soon your treasury of honey-comb you fill;
While I, coming in your wake,
From the self-same blossoms take
All the rankest sort of poison by the gill.

"Let me whisper in your ear:
I have found while roaming here
Over garden, over orchard, over field,
That the fairest growths of flowers
Which adorn these haunts of ours,
The most deadly kind of poison often yield."

"Bless my sting!" exclaimed the Bee,
"Every day we live to see
Will some wonder carry with it, I suppose.
Who would think a nauseous drug
Could be stored away so snug,
In the heart of such a blossom as a rose?"

And, with that it flew away,
To a field of blooming hay,
On the buttercup and clover to alight;
While the Wasp set out to find
Something suited to his mind,
And was soon in a camelia out of sight.

—*Palmer Cox; St. Nicholas for March.*

GHOST STORIES.

An Interesting Collection of Visitations From the Other World.

[Atlantic Monthly for March.]

A TOUCHING GHOST STORY.

Mrs. G——, with her two little girls, of the respective ages of 8 and 9 years, had been staying in the country on a visit to her sister-in-law; but having taken a house near London, she sent the two children with their nurse off by an early train, following herself by one a few hours later. Toward the evening of the same day, one of the little girls walked into a room of the house which they had quitted in the morning, where a cousin, to whom she was much attached, was sitting at his studies, and said to him, "I am come to say good-by, Walter; I shall never see you again." Then kissing him she vanished from the room. The young man was greatly startled and astonished, as he had himself seen both the little girls and their nurse off by the morning train. At this very time of the evening both the children in London were taken suddenly ill, while playing in their new home, a few hours after they had arrived. The doctor called in pronounced their complaint to be small-pox of the most malignant kind. They both died within the week, but the youngest died first. The day after she was buried, the poor bereaved mother was anxiously watching the last hours of the one still left, for whom she well knew no chance of life remained. Suddenly the sick child woke up from a kind of stupor, and exclaimed, "Oh, look, mamma! look at the beautiful angels!" pointing to the foot of the bed. Mrs. G—— saw nothing, but heard soft, sweet music, which seemed to float in the air. Again the child exclaimed, "Oh, dear mamma, there is Minnie!" She smiled, and appeared greatly pleased. At this moment Mrs. G—— distinctly heard a voice say, "Come, dear Ada; I am waiting for you!" The sick child smiled once again, and died without a struggle. Long did the poor mother remember overhearing a childish conversation between the two little ones, in which the youngest said to the other that she felt sure she should die first and would be certain to come and fetch her.

A HIDEOUS RECITAL.

If it appear strange to us mortals, and even awful, that the disembodied spirit can under certain conditions unknown to us, revisit the scenes of its previous existence, how much more awful and difficult of belief is it that spirits which have quitted their earthly life in the unrestrained indulgence of angry and malevolent passions can yet exercise such an influence over the corrupting clay which they apparently left behind them as to violate the sacred repose of the tomb, and terrify and appall the living! Such a circumstance certainly occurred at H——k hall, in Lincolnshire, and was long the theme of conversation in that county. H——k hall had been in the possession of the H—— family for hundreds of years; at the time of which I am writing the ancient line had dwindled down to two individuals—the old squire in present possession, and his only brother and destined successor, who was unmarried, and very little younger than himself. The hall, which had once been so full of life and gayety, had become the abode of sorrow and gloom, in consequence of the early death of the squire's young daughter, his only child, and the heiress of all his possessions. This death followed in less than a year by that of his wife, to whom he was deeply attached, had quite broken down the old squire's health and happiness. The lady and her daughter were deposited in the family vault amid the tears and regrets of the villagers, by whom they were much and deservedly beloved. For years the squire had no intercourse whatever with his brother, between whom and the lady of the hall there had been a life-long feud; the hatred on her part having been quite of a passive nature, as she was never heard to mention his name; but on his, of the most abusive and virulent kind, which made his exclusion from the hall an absolute necessity. The cause of this hatred could only be guessed at even by the most curious, as none was ever assigned by either party. When the old squire, after his double bereavement, became almost heart-broken, the good pastor of the village, whose friendship with the family had existed for fifty years, effected a meeting and a thorough reconciliation between the long estranged brothers, and the younger one took up his abode once more to the home of his ancestors. One only condition was made—that the name of his deceased sister-in-law should never pass his lips. A year passed away. The old squire, soothed and comforted by the companionship of his early playfellow, began to recover both his health and spirits; but at this time a malignant fever broke out in the village. Among its victims was the squire's brother, who during his whole life had known neither sickness nor disease. He was prostrated at once; and never rallied. The good minister before mentioned, who well knew the family history, unmoved by that fear of infection which made him a solitary watcher, took his stand by the bed of the dying man and vainly endeavored to draw his thoughts to the eternity which was fast opening before him. His pious words fell upon a dull, unlistening ear, but as he touched upon the duty of forgiveness, and cautiously alluded to his well-known hatred of the deceased Mrs. H——, the effect was appalling; all apathy vanished, and though a few minutes before apparently past the power of speech, yet now the sick man broke out into fierce imprecations, and by a last supreme effort raising himself upright in the bed exclaimed, "I know that I am dying: but mark my last words; if when I am dead, you dare to bury me in the same vault with that accursed woman, the living as well as the dead shall hear of me!" He fell back with a frightful oath on his lips, and expired. The horror-struck minister kept close in his own breast this dreadful death of one he had known so long, and thought it more kind, as well as more prudent, to keep the poor squire in ignorance of his brother's last hours. As was the invariable custom in the H—— family, the body, after lying in state for a time, was consigned with much pomp and ceremony to the family vault, and was placed next to the coffins of the squire's wife and daughter. That very night the villagers living near the church-yard were disturbed by doleful shrieks and cries proceeding from the vault—a noise of strife and struggling and blows, as if of enemies engaged in a close fight. The next morning at daylight the strange tale was carried to the rectory, and the good clergyman thought it best under the circumstances, to disclose to the squire his brother's last fearful words and threats, and to suggest the opening of the vault. To this the squire, greatly shocked, consented, and the vault was unlocked and entered by a party sent to examine into the cause of the strange noises heard the night before. A scene perfectly inexplicable met their eyes. The coffins of the squire's lady and daughter were lying in a far corner of the vault, the young girl's coffin across her mother's, as if to protect it. Close to them, standing erect and menacing, was the coffin of the squire's brother, so recently and decorously placed upon black trestles. Amazement seized the by-standers, but under the superintendence of proper people the coffins were restored to their original places, and the vault was again closed up. At night the noises began again; the sound of blows, shrieks of pain, and frightful contention of struggling enemies appalled the party of villagers set to watch the place, in order to prevent the possibility of deception. The tale was whispered far beyond the precincts of the village, and *savans* from the neighboring city, who laughed at the idea of anything supernatural, suggested that an explosion of gas from the foul air of the vault might have occasioned the displacement of the coffins. The squire was induced to have large ventilators placed in the vault, but this did not in the least abate the nuisance, which to the terror of the village rather increased than diminished. At length the squire himself resolved that a strong brick wall should be built up in the vault, so as to separate effectually the coffins of those who even in the solitude of the tomb seemed to keep up their antagonism. This had the desired effect; from that moment all was quiet in the vault, and the noises were never heard again, but for long afterward the strange story was current in Lincolnshire.

A MOB OF GHOSTS.

More than forty years ago some circumstances occurred in Port Royal, Jamaica, which at the time made a great noise in the civil as well as the military circles of that place, and which ended tragically for some of the parties concerned. It was only recently that I became acquainted with the full details of the agair from the recital of one who was at the time an inhabitant of the island, although not mixed up in what took place, and who had the story from written documents carefully preserved in the family. Many years before the date of the present story an insurrection and massacre in the island afforded, as is too often the case, full scope for the indulgence of personal hatred and revenge, cloaked under the specious pretense of patriotism and public zeal. One of the most opulent merchants of Port Royal, retired from business, but occupying a situation of great public importance, had made himself obnoxious to the popular party by his strict adherence to his duties as a citizen and a magistrate. He had one deadly enemy, a neighbor as wealthy as himself, but whose infamous and licentious character had caused him to be entirely rejected by the family, not only as a suitor for the hand of one of Mr. M——'s lovely daughters, but even as a common acquaintance. Mr. M——'s house was in the outskirts of the town, in the midst of lovely gardens, and was furnished with a taste and splendor which only tropical luxury could suggest. The house, securely shut up and well defended, was considered so impregnable that Mr. M——, his large family, and his numerous dependents considered themselves in perfect safety when the insurrection broke out, and never thought of seeking safety by flight to a more distant spot. Their cruel enemy, however, found means to corrupt one of the inferior servants, and by the aid of this traitor obtained entrance at midnight for himself and a well-organized band of miscreants, to whom the certainty of rich plunder would have been a sufficient inducement even without the specious plea that Mr. M—— had been the adviser of some harsh measures deemed necessary by the government to restore public order. The work of murder speedily began, and in spite of the resistance offered by the whole household, who nobly seconded their master, the family were driven from story to story till they could go no further, having reached a large room at the top of the house, which, having no outlet, left them no chance of escape. No mercy was shown either to infancy, beauty or helpless old age; every individual of the doomed family was massacred, and, after securing a rich booty of jewels and plate the murderers would have set fire to the princely mansion but that a body of troops came down upon them, too late to save their victims, but in time to save the house and much of its valuable contents from spoliation. The prime mover in this fiendish deed was killed in the conflict with the military while trying to escape; the house and grounds became utterly desolate, and were shunned by all. Passers-by after night-fall averred that shrieks of murder and cries for help were invariably heard proceeding upward from the bottom to the very top of the house.

Such was its condition at the opening of the year 18—, when, the barracks at Port Royal being full to overflowing, and at this inoportune moment fresh troops arriving, it was found expedient to quarter some of them in the town. The haunted house, from its great size and close vicinity to the town, was mentioned to the general commanding as a suitable place, and it was settled that a large party of the newly arrived regiment, with their officers, should be quartered in the long-deserted mansion. All seemed to go well; the soldiers, glad to be again safe on land, roamed about at pleasure, and viewed with astonishment the spacious rooms, the rich carvings, the marble staircases, and the half-decaying but still magnificent furniture profusely scattered about. The officers of the garrison, always hospitably inclined, had got ready a pleasant entertainment for the newcomers in one of the splendid saloons, and toward midnight all was glee and conviviality. About this time a loud noise was heard at the outer gate, which seemed as it were to fly open for the entrance of numbers, then a battering sound and confused demand for admittance at the great door of the hall, which opened in like manner of its own accord; then piercing shrieks as of people ascending the great staircase, and the cries of women and children flying madly from a pursuing enemy. The amazed officers, hastily snatching up their swords, rushed in a body into the entrance hall, where numbers of their men, attracted by the fearful noise, were also looking wildly about them. They saw nothing, and only felt a chill current of outer air which at once extinguished all the lights. The shrieks and noise of people pursuing others up the stairs still continued, but high up in the house; and we must now leave the tenants of the lower apartments in a state of alarmed bewilderment, and follow the shadowy "rabble rout" to a large room at the top of the mansion, which had been assigned as a sleeping place for twelve of the young soldiers who could not find accomodation below. They were all preparing for rest when the tumultuous cries of people ascending the stairs, and of others in hot pursuit, made them fear that an insurrection had broken out in the town, and though a few of the bravest proposed their making a rush down-stairs to the assistance of their officers and comrades, they were overruled, and the door of the room was hastily barricaded with heavy articles of furniture dragged from their places for the purpose. The noise advanced, the door was assaulted, every obstacle gave way, and the astonished occupants of the room felt themselves seized with a strange, cold horror as a rush of air extinguished the light, and all who stood in the way received heavy blows from invisible hands, which left some of them senseless and the rest in a state of idiotic bewilderment. Only one of the number retained full and clear possession of his senses, and seems to have had a perception of the ghostly nature of what was passing. When the door was burst open he was standing in the middle of the room and so escaped the blows showered on his comrade. With great presence of mind he relit the lamp, but it went out again directly; still he described being able to see by a kind of shadowy twilight which pervaded the room. He distinctly remarked a throng of spectral figures, which appeared like bluish vapors, with dim and indistinct outlines, passing swiftly to the top of the room. When they reached it the noise was deafening; he heard the wailing cries of little children, the shrieks and prayers for mercy of women, the bitter oaths and imprecations of men, the clashing of weapons, the deadly stabs and the dull thud of falling bodies as each victim was in turn dispatched; in short the bloody drama of long years before was re-enacted on that fearful night. At length an appalling silence settled upon the horrors of the scene, and the hitherto spell-bound spectator knew and felt no more till he awoke to life in a ward of the regimental hospital, having been brought with difficulty through the dangers of a brain fever. Three of his companions were dead of the same complaint, and two more were in a state of hopeless idiocy. The strictest inquiries were made, and a searching examination took place in the endeavor to detect any fraud or deception, but nothing was elicited in the way of reasonable explanation, and the matter was hushed up by the authorities. Soon afterward the Government purchased the estate and razed every building on it to the ground.

A SOLDIER COMES BACK.

People who can look back to Calais as it was twenty years ago may remember a small shop kept by a tobacconist, which stood at the corner of the Rue de Guise, nearest to the Place. The house belonged to a maiden lady, who, like most French shopkeepers, lived on the ground floor, and was glad to let the first and second floors, comprising some elegant apartments, to English families, who swarm over to Calais in the summer season for sea bathing. French people carefully abstained from renting these apartments, as the mysterious disappearance of the last occupant three years before had caused rumors of all kinds to circulate in the town. The tenant in question was a military man, a captain in the regiment then on garrison duty, was unmarried and lived by himself, passing most of his time in one of the numerous cafes which are the invariable resort of French officers. He seldom had any visitors, but a servant of the same regiment came morning and evening to receive his orders and to attend to his personal requirements. One morning this man walked into the shop below, where the mistress of the house was serving her customers, and asked her if she had seen his master, for he had found the private door open, and on going as usual up stairs had seen that the bed had not been slept in, and that all in the room was as he had left it the night before. The lady replied that she had heard no sound whatever in the apartment above since the sounding of the *retraite* the night before at half-past eight, when she certainly heard the hall door shut, and supposed it was the captain coming in, as was his wont, at that hour. The whole town was searched; the police were applied to; the sergeant, on whom suspicion at first fell, was subjected to a searching examination; but no result followed, except that upon looking over the things in his room one large sheet was missing from the newly-made bed. In short, his fate remained shrouded in the deepest mystery.

Three years after this event the apartments, newly and elegantly furnished, were let for the summer to the family of Judge D—r, consisting of his wife and some young people, mostly grown up. Having settled themselves comfortably, they were at tea one evening in the sitting room which opened immediately on the stairs going down to the private entrance, and which reached to within a few feet of the hall door, which space formed a very narrow, dark passage, a common mode of saving room in old French houses. As the family sat at tea the drum of the place began to beat the retraite, and just as they finished three loud knocks were given at the door of the sitting room. Having in vain given the usual response, "Entrez!" one of the family opened the door and looked down the staircase. No one was there, and as was natural, they thought their unknown visitor had left the house. As this knocking occurred two or three evenings in succession with the same result, the family determined to lock the house at the foot of the stairs and to watch for the mysterious knocker. The knocks came as usual when the retraite sounded, but before the third knock was given the watchers inside suddenly threw open the door, confronted a tall figure, closely wrapped in a large white sheet, which suddenly vanished down the stairs, and sank out of their sight at the bottom. The next night the same thing happened, and Judge D—r found it necessary to remove his family, who were much alarmed and agitated by what had occurred.

Soon after this the owner of he house, finding it impossible to let her rooms, had the whole building taken down, and an entirely new house and shop built on the old site. When the workmen removed the staircase and took up the flooring of the narrow passage at its foot, they found the decaying body of a military man, wrapped round and round in a large white sheet. There could be no doubt that this was the unfortunate captain, who had been foully murdered and buried in the silence of the night, but by whom could never be found out, as the sergeant, who was always under deep suspicion, had died in hospital of dissipation and absinthe more than a year before the discovery.

INTEMPERANCE IN MAINE.

New Vices Which Are Taking the Place of Rum Drinking.

(Boston Post.)

A recent address of Gov. Garcelon before the Maine temperance convention calls attention to various kinds of intemperance which have generally escaped attention of reformers in that State. He has been for many years an eminent physician of large practice, and a close observer of the habits of the people. He spoke of the use of tobacco as an increasing evil, especially among the young, the tendency of which is to cultivate an appetite for stronger stimulants, besides being deleterious itself. In addition to chewing and smoking, he says snuff-dipping is becoming almost universal. As he added himself, this fact many are ignorant of and it excites surprise. The use of opiates has also increased to an alarming extent. Many a man, he says, has appeared upon the stand advocating temperance who had in his pocket a bottle of laudanum or black drops, which have the way to an early grave. The lady, too, carries chloroform and ether to moisten her handkerchief with which to allay nervous excitement. As a practicing physician and an observer of human nature, he placed all these forms of intemperance in the same category with the intemperate use of spirituous liquors, all of which demand correction.

There can be no question that opium-eating has increased to a fearful extent. Not long since from Staunton, Va., a conference of druggists reported that the ratio of increase of sales in 1877 over 1876 was 95 per cent., in 1877 over the preceding year 64 per cent., and in 1875 over the preceding year 50 per cent. That was in another section of the country, and was thought to be a peculiar characteristic of the Shenandoah valley. But we will venture the assertion that the percentage of increase in Maine has been quite as large, and that the sales of druggists since the prohibitory legislation has been in vogue will show. If such is the fact, the change from the use of intoxicating liquors to opium is far from being an improvement. Gov. Garcelon has done the people a good service by directing attention to new channels of inquiry. If followed up it will be found that the "Maine law" has not been the grand instrument of reform claimed in its behalf, and that, after all that can be said and done to correct personal and social evils, nothing will be found so effective as good example and an appeal to the higher nature of the individual and society.

The Last of the Seminoles.

[From the Gainesville (Ga.) Dispatch.]

John, an Indian man, was killed here on last Saturday by Henry Emery, a negro youth. John was a good-humored, harmless fellow, and for years had been spending the winter months in this county. His camp for this season is on Dr. Porter's farm, and he came in on the day of his death, leaving his squaw at camp. In a drunken dance he trod upon the toe of Henry E., who threatened to stab him if he did it again—a threat he summarily executed upon a repetition of the offense, plunging a knife into his breast several times. The poor red man refused to have his wounds attended to, started back to his camp, and was found dead next morning just out of the corporate limits, and it is said he could have been traced from where he was wounded to where he was found by the blood. The negro was jailed without benefit of bail.

MRS. SARAH JOSEPHA HALE, long the editor of the Lady's Book, and now in her ninety-first year, is in very feeble health at her residence in Philadelphia.

[Written for The Pittsburgh Post.]

THE MESSAGES.

BY R. M. M'LURE.

Oh come to my window, sweet birdling,
Dost bear any message for me?
From the bright groves of orange and palm trees,
That bloom by the Southland sea?
Are thy notes still as rare as they once were,
When thou sang'st in the Summer's agone?
From the old oaks that shadow the doorway,
Or the lilacs that blush on the lawn?

"I bring thee sweet flowers, from the Southland,
Its soft airs and odors of balm;
Which, by river and ocean and valley,
Are distilled from the orange and palm.
I bring a deep flush to thy pale cheek,
New life to the pulse and the heart;
And song notes, far sweeter, than ever
Were trilled in the grove or the mart."

"I bring thee, the harvests, all golden,
That, wave on the hillside and plain:
The sunlight and moonlight that gladden,
The dew and the musical rain.
I bring thee the gush of the fountains,
And a message, than all dearer yet,
The last words she sang when we parted,
"'Oh, tell him, I'll never forget.'"

Sweet birdling, come nigher, and whisper
Those dear words again in my ear;
Stay with me the daytime and night-time,
Till the woodlands and meadows grow sere,
"Then, when far to thy sunny skies fleeing,
Bear back to the isles by the sea:
"In the day time, in spirit, I'm with thee,
In the night time, I'm dreaming of thee."

LITTLE CHINESE PAUPERS.

How the Government of China Cares for the Children of the Poor.

[From the Sunday Afternoon.]

In order to save these innocent victims from the death to which the extreme poverty of their parents would almost inevitably bring them, the Chinese government has looked with favor upon their being "exposed" and has made this course as easy as possible, by divesting it of every feature which might make it ignominious in the sight of the public; furnishing gratuitously abundant aid in such cases, and giving it the protection of the strictest surveillance, under the guardian care of the mandarins.

At Pekin, every day at early dawn, five wagons, each drawn by an ox, pass through the five sections into which the city is divided (that is to say the northern, the southern, the eastern, the western, and the central sections; for so it is divided.) Notice of the time when these wagons will pass is given by certain signals, and all who have children, living or dead, to entrust to them, give them over to be carried to the *Yu-in-tang*, that is, to that charitable institution, in which are physicians, matrons and nurses, which the sovereign maintains at the expense of the State, where they are, besides, mandarins to watch over its decency and good order, and where the whole management is submitted directly to the judges of the high tribunals which we call in Chinese *Li-pou*, which may be rendered by "the tribunal having the oversight of the rites, morals and customs of the people."—Children who are sick are placed under the care of nurses; and the dead are deposited in a species of crypt, where they are covered with quick-lime, in order that the flesh may be speedily consumed.

Once each year, in spring, commissioners appointed by the *Li-pou*, and chosen from among the mandarins composing this tribunal, repair with much ceremony to the *Yu-in-tang*, and there preside over the erection of a funeral pile on which the remains of these little bodies are burnt to ashes.

So long as the funeral-pile is burning, a company of *bonzes* (priests) surrounds it, repeating prayers, which they address to the spirits of the earth and to the genii presiding over births, beseeching them to show more favor to these little ones in that future time when they shall reappear under a new form.

When the prayers are ended, and the funeral-pile entirely consumed leaving only ashes, the mandarin commissioners cause every one to withdraw and they themselves retire, to return the following day and preside over the ceremony of the removal of these ashes. This ceremony takes place with the same pomp as that of the preceding day. They collect the cold ashes carefully, place them in a sack, and depart to scatter them on the surface of a river, or a neighboring stream. The priests again offer prayers in which they entreat the spirits of the waters, and those which preside over generations, to cause that these ashes, quickly dissolved, should exhale in vapor and not remain long without entering again into the formation of some other beings like those whose remains they are, but so fortunate as to live longer than they did.

The people are induced to believe that the reason why these ashes are not buried, instead of being strewn upon the water, as is the custom, is because the ashes, scattered on the river, being more quickly dissolved than they would be in the ground, are sooner in a condition to be restored to their former state by evaporating with the water; but the true reason is that before the establishment of this ceremony the government had discovered that these ashes were put to an improper use in magical performances, or in chemical processes in order that the composition of certain substances might be thereby perfected. It is especially claimed that these ashes, mixed with the ingredients from which porcelain is made, render it firmer, more translucent, and much more beautiful than it would be without them. If this be the actual effect, when the presence of the phosphate of bone renders quite probable, it would not be impossible to obtain it from the bone of the young animals.

Once each month the same deputies of the *Li-pou* make their regular visit of inspection. They inform themselves as to the number of children, and substitute fresh nurses, where needed, or in place of those who have reached the limit of their engagement, which never extends beyond three years. In short, they see for themselves whether everything is in order, and correct abuses if any have crept in.

This institution is open at all times to those who, having no children of their own, wish to meet this want by adopting from among the wards of this hospital a child whom no one can claim, and whose age is such as to lead them to hope for as warm a love as they would receive from an own child. The extreme desire of the Chinese to leave some one behind them who will mourn for them at their death, and pay to their memorial-tablets all those honors which filial piety in China lavishes upon the representation of their ancestors, is the reason why so very few are found a part, at least, of whose happiness does not consist in having male children.

"COOKED AIR."

Some Hints that May Enable us Not to Take Cold.

There is one very good reason why people "take cold" in winter time. Most of the well-to-do—and how many hundred thousand that is for Philadelphia!—spend their lives, when indoors, in cooked air. The lower down the thermometer goes, the higher the burning coal is piled; all the chinks and cracks are stopped that would let any fresh air in, and its main chance, indeed, is when the front door opens for twenty seconds, or when the beds are made in the sleeping rooms. In the living rooms of the family there is no occasion, many people think, to raise the windows ever, except to wash them, on periodic cleaning days, or to shut in the shutters. So carpets and furniture and people, lungs and skin, are dried and baked in the hot, dry rooms, until ingenious persons can bring out electric sparks from their finger ends by skating rapidly up and down the room in their woolen slippers. Out from this kiln-dried atmosphere into the winter streets and into the very cold or very damp air plunge the folks who live in these air-tight rooms. They put on plenty of wraps, but they wear the same foot gear and they carry the same lungs out in the street with them, and the same sensitive skin. Then they go into friends' houses and sit in other hot rooms with their wraps on, at least heavily muffled in furs and woolens, for a matter of two hours. (Why a man *will* take off his overcoat in church, and women cling to their jackets as an article of faith, is among the puzzles for the wise to settle.) Again, they go out into the damp streets, and it is a wonder to all doctors and thinkers that they do not all "take," and keep, too, that congested state of lungs, and membranes, and chilled blood-vessels that we class under this one convenient term of "cold." Perhaps the houses are not kept any warmer than they ought to be, when people are taking but little exercise. But they certainly are nearly all of them too dry and lacking in constantly renewed pure air. It has been before remarked that folks who are extremely partiular about wearing their own clothes, and who would by no means consent to take the cast-off garments of a neighbor—one and all of them are perfectly comfortable to breathe over and over again the cast-off and soiled air from each other's lungs, when it is cooked especially; for in summer time they do insist on a change of it, and do get their houses ventilated. Janitors of public buildings, in short-sighted economy of fuel, will shut up all the apertures by which fresh air might get in, lest they should suffer some heat to escape thereby, and are rewarded by sleepy audiences, especially when the gas burners are at work, also draining the cookod air of what little life it has—who open an inch or two of their bedroom windows every night to insure a modicum of fresh air to sleep by. But these do not in the least care to have fresh air to be awake in, it seems, for they are content to have their furnace draw all its supplies from the tightly-sealed cellar, and from the atmosphere of the ash boxes and vegetable bins in that subterranean appartment. When we live in fresh air within doors as without, with its proper proportion of moisture for the skin and breathing apparatus to keep up their healthy tone, it is likely we shall have found out one way at least of how not to take cold.

HER BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

How a Pennsylvania Collier's Wife was Robbed of her Golden Tresses.

[Hopewell Letter to the Reading Eagle.]

A very sad event took place in the family of Jesse Burden, an humble collier, residing in the backwoods about two miles from here, the particulars of which I have just learned. "Several weeks ago," Mr. Burden says, "a stranger came to my house in the evening about supper-time. He was a well-dressed man, and I took him to be an Israelite. He rode a strong-looking sorrel horse, and his bridle had white ivory martingale rings. He called me out of the house and we talked at the front gate. He first asked me whether my children wanted their hair cut. I thought he was a rather good-looking barber, and I told him so. He replied he was not a barber, but a hair merchant and was out buying hair. I felt proud of my wife's hair and I was foolish enough to ask the stranger in the house to look at it. My wife is a modest woman and at first she found fault with my bringing the man in. I thought it was all right, and in my conceit I asked my wife to take down her hair. Well, it was pretty, I think the finest head of hair I ever saw in my life. It was golden yellow, as the saying is. Not sandy or flaxen, but a color just like gold. I was interested in hair and I have read a good deal on the subject. I always read that hair like my wife's was always considered the most valuable. My wife undid hers and it hung way down below her waist. She could easily sit on it, without bending much either. The hair was very thick. I never saw its equal. In summer she had to suffer a great deal. It was so hot that her head many times felt as if a regular fever had set in. She often threatened to cut it off. I said, "No, Eliza, don't do that. I like that hair and it is my pride." She kept it on for my sake, just to gratify my pride and conceit. Finally, she thought just as I did and valued it equally as highly. She is a good woman to me and I am a good man to her. Well, the stranger looked at the hair and said it was very nice. He measured the back hair, and it measured forty inches. You may not believe it, but it is an actual fact, forty inches full and plenty of it. The stranger said that it was useless for a housewife to wear so much hair, and that some day it would make my wife sick. He then made us an offer for the hair. He actually offered my wife $200 cash for it. That was a tempting offer. I worked nearly a year for that. The stranger left and said he would return in a week. When he had gone we talked about it. My wife said she was willing to do it, because we were poor and two hundred dollars would pay every cent of debt we had on our house. I said 'no' at first, but my wife coaxed me and said that in a few years' time her hair would grow out again and would be just as pretty as ever. It took a great deal of considering, but finally I said, "all right; if you will never regret it and never be sorry, why, go ahead!" Well, the agent called and we had another talk. It was about the money. He showed us the cash, all in new notes. He then showed us gold, and told us we could have our choice. I don't know much about gold, so I told him I would be satisfied with the Greenbacks. He said, 'All right.' He pulled out a pair of scisors and then counted down the money. My wife put it in her pocket and then let down her hair. I could not stay in the house to see it out. The children did, though. In less than half an hour the hair was off. The stranger then rolled it up nicely in a silk oil-cloth and sat down awhile. When I came in my wife was crying. She had looked into the looking-glass. I saw her and I felt pretty bad. The stranger said we shouldn't take it so much to heart. I forgot to tell you that the stranger plainly told us not to sell the hair if we thought we'd be sorry for it afterwards. He reminded us of this afterwards. After talking a while he left, and that is the last I ever heard of him. I looked at the money again and thought it was all right, but two days afterwards I learned that the money was counterfeit; actually, every $5 bill was bad. I was in Coatesville and in Philadelphia, and the men there told me the notes were bad. You can think how my wife and myself felt on that day. O it's awful, and my wife cries about it every day.

FACE TO FACE WITH A TIGER.

The Story of a Thrilling Encounter and Narrow Escape.

[From Heroes of Britain in Peace and War.]

One day Schmidt and another of the brethren, named Bonatz, with about thirty Hottentots, set out in the morning armed with loaded guns on an excursion. When about an hour's ride from the settlement they discovered and wounded a wolf, but the animal made its escape among the bushes. They pursued it for some time, but not being able to discover its hiding-place, the two missionaries resolved to return home. They had already left the Hottentots a short distance, when the latter cried out they had discovered the wolf in a thicket near at hand. Schmidt immediately rode back to their assistance, but Bonatz remained behind, as he had not his gun with him. When they were in the midst of the thicket the dog started the animal. Those within did not see what it was, but those without exclaimed, "It's a tiger!" and ran off, leaving the missionary and one of the Hottentots in the middle of the thicket and perfectly at a loss to know by which side to make their escape, least they should come directly upon it. They therefore proceeded slowly, with their guns pointed, designing to shoot the animal the moment it should make its appearance. On a sudden the tiger sprang upon the Hottentot, pulled him down and began to bite his face. Schmidt, who was close at hand, prepared to shoot the brute, but the motions of the Hottentot and of the animal in rolling about and struggling were so rapid that he was afraid to fire lest he should kill him whom he sought to save. Immediately, however, the tiger let go the Hottentot and made a spring at Schmidt. His gun being of no use at such close quarters he threw it down, and in order to shield his face held up his arm, which the animal instantly seized with his jaws, close to the elbow. Schmidt, however, was still able, with the same hand, to lay hold of one of the tiger's fore-feet, while with the other it continued striking his breast and tearing his clothes. Happily, both fell in the struggle in such a position that the missionary's knee rested on the pit of the tiger's stomach. He, at the same time, grasped the animal's throat with his right hand and kept him down with all his might. His face now lay directly over the tiger, whose open mouth, from the pressure of the windpipe, sent forth the most hideous, hoarse, convulsive cries, while his starting eyes seemed like live coals flashing with fire. As his strength was fast failing, Schmidt called to his companions to come to his assistance; while on the other hand, the rage and agony of the tiger supplied it with extraordinary strength. The Hottentots came up, and one of them, snatching up the loaded gun, shot the tiger through the heart, causing instant death. Before it was possible to obtain medical aid, poor Schmidt's sufferings grew intense, the inflammation extending to an alarming extent. He had seven or eight wounds from the elbow to the wrist; in some places they penetrated to the bone, and, as may be imagined from the shape of a tiger's teeth and claws, the flesh was terribly mutilated. But from all his sufferings and danger he recovered, to the astonishment of all his friends, and returned to his labors.

The Old American Bible Society and the Scripture Revisers.

[N. Y. Herald.]

A week or more ago the dreadful story was started that the old American Bible Society, a non-sectarian association, was getting ready to circulate the revised version of the Bible, which is now being prepared in England. As the work of revision is being conducted by companies about as unsectarian and orthodox as Christians can be, and alterations, none of which affect essentials of doctrine, are made only by general consent, outsiders and some who were within the fold could not imagine what the fuss was about; but it seems that some good people have been so terrified at the prospect of any change from the King James version that they have lain awake nights to tremble about it, and to groan at the temerity of the scholars who dared to search for verbal errors in a book of which even the separate words and letters are sacred. But it now seems, we rejoice to say, that the alarm was a false one: the revised version is not to be imposed upon the old Bible Society; the latter will adhere to the terms of its constitution, which provide that only King James version shall be circulated, and any man who is reckless enough to want to ascertain what modern scholarship has done to elucidate doubtful words and passages will have to do so at his own expense and at the risk of awful things here and hereafter. The old Bible is safe, typographical errors and all.

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THE TEST OATH MUST GO.

We hope the Democratic members of Congress will stand firm in their determination to repeal the test oath laws, and those sections of the election laws which permit such outrages on the rights of voters as "little DAVENPORT" has been shown to be guilty of in New York. If the Republicans want to force an extra session let them take the responsibility. The pretence that they are opposed to legislation on appropriation laws is stuff and nonsense, for some of these odious laws were enacted in the days of their unchecked power by attaching them to appropriation bills. They could do so to work a great injustice, but are remarkably sensitive when it comes to righting the wrong by the same means used to perpetrate it.

The test oath section stands upon the statute book proclaiming that the citizens of the Southern States, who are enjoying every other fruit of amnesty, even the inestimable privilege of paying National taxes, as well as the right of voting for National representatives and for the Chief Magistrate, cannot be trusted to sit upon juries in the courts of their country, which, while it is generally considered an ineffable bore, is still the very ear-mark of citizenship in a country and of partnership in the execution of its laws and the protection of its people. The law operates as a sort of fan to brush from the jury box the intelligent and honest element of the South, and reserves the ignorant negro and the dishonest carpet-bagger to bring in party verdicts against political opponents indicted by political grand juries and tried by political judges.

The anomaly and gross injustice of the test oath for jurors, is illustrated by the case of Judge SETTLE of Florida, who was appointed by GRANT United States District Judge in that State. Just now he is engaged in a crusade against white men charged with violating the election laws, and convicting them on the testimony of negroes "to whom," says the New York *Sun*, "perjury is a recreation and a reward." SETTLE was a rank secessionist during the war and a violent Confederate soldier; but as a Judge he excludes intelligence, moral worth, culture and social standing from juries because but few white men can take the iron clad oath. Yet SETTLE, who presides as a Judge and enforces this relic of Republican intolerance, could not take the oath himself if called as a juror!

What a sham this, on every principle of fair dealing and justice. Current facts add vastly to the importance of the repeal of the test oath at this time. The Republicans who control the machinery of the Federal courts at the South are indicting Democratic Congressmen-elect in some of the Southern States for violation of the Federal election laws. With Judges like BOND, SETTLE and BILLINGS, and Marshals of like character to pack the juries, we should not be surprised to see them railroad a half dozen Democratic Congressmen to the Albany Penitentiary, and, possibly in this way, break down our majority in the next House. The danger of this was mentioned at the recent Democratic Congressional caucus, that resolved to attach the repealing of the test oath to the appropriation bill, which provides for the payment of judicial expenses. It is pertinent to that appropriation, and it is the duty of Democratic Congressmen to adhere to the decision of the caucus. The people will sustain them. The wrong to be remedied is revolting and corrupts the very fountains of justice to promote partizan ends, Away with it.

ROBESON AND HIS PLUNDER.

The refusal of Republican members of the House to permit the report of the Naval Committee, showing up ROBESON'S corruption and rascality, to be presented to Congress, so that the Attorney General may be instructed to enter prosecution against him for malfeasance in office, while it may protect the rogue will not prevent the people from acquiring a knowledge of the facts. The case is worse than BELKNAP'S in every respect. The stealage was larger and longer continued, and the hurt to the public service infinitely greater.

The report of the Naval Committee shows that ROBESON was for eight years Secretary of the Navy, and in this period expended money to the extent of $182,496,033. At the same time he sold material to the amount of $100,000,000. This makes together in round numbers $282,000,000, or more than $35,000,000 a year. When Secretary THOMPSON entered the office its inventory stood as follows: A debt justified by no law whatever, amounting to $7,083,502, and to show for this, out of 117 ships in the navy, there were but 43, and out of 1,057 guns, only 225 that could be used. These figures are by no means invented. They rest upon facts which Secretary THOMPSON, himself a Republican, has confirmed. Thus, in the eight years of ROBESON'S administration, the money of the people was squandered in the basest manner.

During this time an army of officials and contractors were fattening in the Navy Department upon the sweat of the people. Materials for shipbuilding, which, according to the testimony of experts, would have brought to any business man $20,000,000, were disposed of for less than $2,000,000. Over $60,000,000 were employed in the building of new men-of-war, and from this sum sixty to seventy men-of-war might have been furnished; but the great part of the money found its way into the pockets of greedy favorites of the Secretary. In the purchase of materials and new engines the highest war prices were paid; in the sale of superfluous articles, prices ridiculously low were taken. One man bought from the Navy Department the ship Delaware for $5,175, and made by turning his hand over, out of the same ship, $25,000. So from one year to another the business was carried on until nearly $200,000,000 and a navy also had been lost.

A number of laws of Congress, enacted to govern the business of the Navy Department, were violated in a flagrant manner. Corruption and illegality went hand in hand without punishment.

A party which tolerates such things and endeavors to cover them up when they lie clearly before the eyes of every man, cannot endure. And this is precisely the position occupied by the Republican party, because of the efforts of its Congressmen to screen ROBESON from prosecution, and prevent the facts of his rascality getting before the American people in official form.

VERY MUCH HUMBUGGED.

The defeat of the resolutions favoring the REAGAN bill in the State Senate, coupled with DON CAMERON'S movement at Washington for a commission to investigate and report on railroad discrimination, are generally accepted as the end of the anti-discrimination crusade for this year. Nothing more will be heard of it until we are on the eve of another election, when very likely HOYT and QUAY (HARTRANFT will be sorting mail matter then) will perambulate the oil regions again, protesting how much they have at heart the interests of producers and how determined they are there shall be legislation at Harrisburg and Washington to protect them from discrimination in freight charges and transportation facilities. We don't think there has ever been a class of people in Pennsylvania who have boasted so loudly of their independence and quick wits as the oil men, who have been so egregiously victimized as they have been by the arts of the Republican politicians. In a measure they are responsible for the election of General HOYT and Mr. CAMERON, and what good has it done them? They have given power to those who either covertly or openly antagonize their interests, whenever they are presented as subjects of legislation. They have strengthened the hands of the Standard and other corporations. The Philadelphia *Telegraph's* Harrisburg letter, in narrating the final contest in the Senate on the resolutions endorsing the REAGAN bill, says:

Senator Wolverton, Dill's successor, voted against the oil men, and it seemed like retributive justice, from a Democratic standpoint, after the manner in which Dill was cut in the oil country last fall, notwithstanding his gallant and manly fight for the producing interests in the Senate last winter. With the result to-day the last hope that the oil men had of this Legislature died out.

But misfortunes, they say, never come singly; and shortly after the Reagan resolution received its quietus in the Senate, the Ways and Means Committee met and devoted itself to the question of taxing oil. Mr. Edwards' bill imposing a tax of 5 cents upon each barrel of crude petroleum was first considered, and it passed without much opposition. Then the report of the sub-committee to the general committee—Mr. Edwards' bill requiring a license of $1,000 for new wells for the first year and $500 for the second, with the figures cut down to one-half. This caused a lively and protracted discussion, and was strongly opposed by the producers. It finally passed, however, by a vote of 13 to 8. Both bills will be reported affirmatively to-morrow.

This is a comfortable Philadelphia chuckle over the way the Republicans have fooled the producers. We can't extract a tear of sympathy. The fact is, when the producers, with the record of the Republican party before them, were taken in by the promises of HARTRANFT, HOYT, QUAY, CAMERON and MACKEY last fall, they jumped in so lively a manner at the bait, and ignored so studiously the record these very men had made against their interest, that it is difficult for a Democrat to reach any other conclusion than "served them right." Especially is this so when their ingratitude to Senator DILL is considered. He had no local interest in common with their's, but as a matter of principle stood up manfully for their rights on the Free Pipe bill. This was a test of sincerity, but the oil producers permitted the oily gammon of so shallow a pretender as HARTRANFT to humbug them into opposition to DILL. Verily they have their reward.

NO MORE CHINESE.

The Senate on Saturday passed the House bill restricting the immigration of Chinese to the United States, by the vote of 39 ayes to 27 nays. In the affirmative vote there were 21 Democrats and 18 Republicans, and in the negative 9 Democrats and 18 Republicans. The bill goes back to the House for concurrence in a few amendments made by the Senate, including one excepting from its prohibitions Chinese who come to this country for educational purposes.

The bill is very simple in its provisions. It prohibits any vessel bringing to the ports of this country "any number exceeding fifteen Chinese passengers, whether male or female." The other sections impose severe penalties on the master or any person in charge of vessels who violate the provisions of the law. The law goes into effect on the first of July, 1879, and the President is directed to give notice to the Chinese Government of the abrogation of certain articles of our treaties with China, which were designed to encourage emigration.

The strongest objections made against the law are that it is in conflict with our treaties with China, which guarantee "the free migration and emigration" of the citizens of the respective countries. This is true; the law does so conflict; but the courts have decided that an act of Congress must prevail even when it conflicts with a treaty. The reasons for this are obvious. Otherwise the Executive and Senate, as the treaty-making power, might impose intolerable burthens on the people, without the consent and in direct opposition to the wishes of the elected representatives of the people. The Supreme Court, in discussing this very point, has declared "that the Constitution was designed to place our country in this position is a supposition, wholly inadmissable. It is not only inconsistent with the necessities of a nation, but negatived by the express words of the Constitution." The Court continues:

That (the Constitution) gives to Congress, in so many words, power to declare war—an act which *ipso facto* repeals all treaties inconsistent with a state of war. To refuse to execute a treaty for reasons which approve themselves to the conscientious judgment of a nation is a matter of the utmost gravity; but the power to do so is a prerogative of which no nation can be deprived without deeply affecting its independence. That the people of the United States have deprived their Government of this power I do not believe. That it must reside somewhere and be applicable to all cases I am convinced, and I feel no doubt that it belongs to Congress.

The entire legality of the action of Congress in abrogating certain provisions of the treaties with China having been established as within its power, the single question remains whether it is expedient to do so in this case. Of that we do not think there can be any doubt on the part of any one who has studied the present and prospective evils and dangers of unchecked Chinese emigration. The law is a proper one. The Chinese who are here may remain until they voluntarily return or their bones are carried back to their native land, but the flood of Chinese emigration will be stopped in the future, and American labor thus relieved of a crushing and in some respects degrading competition.

THE *Gazette* wants to drag Mr. TILDEN down to the level of Pennsylvania Republicanism when it says he acted "on the maxim that morals have no place in politics." Mr. TILDEN'S career is the reverse of this; his long fight against the TWEED gang and his later one against the Canal thieves prove it. His motive if the Presidency was to be auctioned off he would not be among the bidders was shown by the way he "put his foot down" in the negotiations of WEED and PELTON with the South Carolina Republicans. The strength of TILDEN among the people is his belief and action that the moral has a place in politics. Any how it don't become a journal that accepts the partisan ways of MACKEY, CAMERON and QUAY, to sniffle about the moral in politics. Its too thin.

THURMAN AND BAYARD.

Exaggerated statements have found their way into print within the last week, professing to give details of alleged antagonisms between Senators BAYARD and THURMAN, during the proceedings of the Senate Democratic caucus. The Presidential aspirations of the two Senators are represented to have had much to do with the positions assumed by them in the caucus. As what really did occur is of public interest, it is well to give it. The Baltimore *Sun's* Washington letter has this careful review of the proceedings of the Senate caucus:

The Democratic Senators have had two or three caucus meetings last week to consider the proposition which came from the House caucus to attach clauses to the appropriation bills repealing the jurors' test oath and the Federal election laws. In discussing these subjects in the caucus, Senators Thurman and Bayard have differed on two or three points, just as they and other Senators constantly differ, but there has been no exhibition of ill-feeling or impatience by one toward the other, and there are no two Senators whose personal relations are more harmonious and agreeable. The discussions in the Democratic caucus have been unusually interesting, and have been participated in by nearly all the leading Senators. Some of the hotspurs of the House were very anxious to bring the Democratic Senators to consent to put on the appropriation bills various features intended to repeal much of the Republican political legislation of the past. Senator Thurman did favor, to a considerable extent, this idea, it being, of course, an understood thing that the Senate Republicans would resist to the last, no matter if all the appropriation bills failed. In the caucus a proposition was also made and urged with considerable vehemence by some that an elaborate measure regulating the drawing of United States jurors, &c., should be prepared and attached to the appropriation bills. The more cautious and discreet of the Senators opposed this. They took the ground that the Democratic party could not justify itself before the country if it forced an extra session simply because of the attempt to repeal political legislation. It was held that there was really no excuse nor necessity for precipitating the conflict at this time; that there would be an abundant opportunity to wipe out the obnoxious laws when the two Houses both passed under Democratic control. As to the point that they must be repealed there was no difference; but it was argued that it would be the worst possible policy for the Democrats to do anything to force an extra session; that they were to obtain complete possession of the Legislative branch of the Government after an interval of nearly twenty years; that they would need the utmost caution and care to so administer power as to meet the approval of the country; that they were inexperienced, and that the nine months between March and December would be best spent in consultation and in the proper preparation to take hold of power understandingly. After the fourth of March the well disciplined and able band of Republicans in the Senate, veterans in legislative training and in parliamentary knowledge, led by such masters as Edmunds, Conkling, Blaine and others, will be absolved of all responsibility for legislation. They become the fault-finders, as the Democrats have been for so many years, and that they will make it warm for the Democratic majority none can doubt. The Democrats have had possession of the House for four years, and they have a great deal to learn yet, for they are constantly doing foolish things. Therefore, as was contended, it is wise for the Democrats to bide their time and not force events. Such arguments as these had so much effect that the caucus on Friday last decided that it would not be expedient to do more than to attach to the appropriation bill a simple clause repealing the jurors' test oath, and as to the other matters they can well wait till the regular session. The Chairman of the caucus, Senator Wallace, was directed to notify the House Democratic caucus of this decision. This, as it stands now, removes all danger of an extra session, as, under the circumstances, it is not thought that the Republicans of the Senate would feel themselves justified in making an issue on the repeal of the jurors' test oath clause. This for the well known reason that the clause has been repealed by act of Congress, and yet was inserted in the new edition of the Revised Statutes, and most probably not by mistake.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

The Philadelphia *Times* keeps the see-saw even by praising CAMERON and belittling TILDEN, but then it won't stay that way very long.

THE *Gazette* has hitherto had a monopoly of the literary contributions of the Sheriff of Allegheny county to the public press. The *Dispatch* of Saturday, however, seems to have secured this official as a contributor. It was so denominated in the bond.

IF HARTRANFT won't take the Postoffice, and misses the sheriffalty, DREXEL, CHILDS & Company will have to again start the subscription paper they put in circulation to raise fifty thousand dollars for the Ex-Governor because he left office poor, which was not due to the fact that his salary as Governor was too low, but dealing in stocks was too expensive.

THE selection of Judge BUTLER for the place of Judge CADWALADER, deceased, is creditable to the Republican Administration and settles the weak offerings presented from Philadelphia. He comes from the country, which is sufficient to disgust the blondes of the legal profession of that city but will soon satisfy the brainy part that he is a first class Judge.

THE *Chronicle* thinks HAYES a bigger man than General JACKSON, but will it turn it eyes from his goody-goody letter to the New York Collector, to the record of his Fraudulency's Returning Board appointments in Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina? They were his share in bestowing rewards for the Presidential theft, and show HAYES' civil service reform in full blossom.

THE Philadelphia *Times* is cruel in its kindness. It suggests Major General HARTRANFT jump the Postoffice with its $4,500 salary and run for Sheriff of Philadelphia next year with its $15,000 a year. "Pennsylvania's favorite son," who at the Cincinnati Convention led HAYES on several ballots for the Presidential nomination, is dwindling away. There will not be enough of him left for a police magistrate in a few months.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON of New York has taken prompt and efficient steps to prevent the sale of "swill milk," and milk from diseased cows, by quarantining large dairy stables near distilleries, from which Brooklyn was partly served with milk. The Governor's orders prohibit the sale of the milk from seven or eight hundred cows confined in certain stables. This is regarded as the first effective move yet made against the swill milk business, and promises to end the traffic, which is one cause of the great mortality among children in large cities.

THE "courtesies of the Senate" are having full play in the investigation of STANLEY MATTHEWS' partnership with JIM ANDERSON. The Senator is the best of a bad lot, but that is no reason for the farcical secret inquiry that is intended to white-wash him. The matter has just been taken up, as the session is closing, with the great appropriation bills untouched. This will be the excuse for avoiding an inquiry, and making a report that Mr. MATTHEWS is all right and never intended anything wrong in his correspondence with ANANIAS ANDERSON, the objective point of which was to screen HAYES. In other words the Committee will report that the great Cincinnati lawyer is a fool rather than knave.

THERE is an interesting contest at Harrisburg in the Legislature growing out of the creation of the new county of Lackawanna. The Wilkesbarre or Luzerne people want Lackawanna made a separate judicial district, and Judges HANDLEY and STANTON assigned to the new district. They were elected for the whole of Luzerne before the division; but the Luzerne people want to get rid of them, and the Lackawanna people don't care for them. This is not complimentary to the judicial lights involved. The adjustment of the question promises to be the exciting subject in the Legislature this session. The bill proposing to assign the Judges to Lackawanna is opposed as unconstitutional.

THE Albany *Argus*, one of the leading Democratic papers of New York, in a double leaded article, prefaced by seven others pertinent to the same subject, comes out in favor of SAMUEL J. TILDEN as its candidate for the Presidency in 1880. It claims that the cipher investigation has entirely cleared his skirts of any connection with an attempt to purchase the Presidency in 1876, and believes that his political reputation has been made brighter by the scorching examination and cross-examinations to which he has been subjected. The sentiment of the *Argus* is already echoed by several leading Democratic journals. There may be a repetition of the furore by which JACKSON was put in the field in 1828, after the "bargan and trade" trade of 1824-'25 had defeated the choice of the people.

BUT few States have as sound a financial status as Kentucky and Vermont, which are not only out of debt but have a handsome surplus in the Treasury. The debts of the various States, according to a late estimate, aggregate $345,197,000, or in the neighborhood of one-sixth of the amount of our "National blessing." Massachusetts takes the lead and is followed in a descending scale by Alabama, Virginia, North Carolina, New York, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and Louisiana, each of which owes more than $20,000,000. But Pennsylvania has securities in its sinking fund, not yet due, which, subtracted from its apparent debt, leave it at $13,370,721. These assets are mainly Pennsylvania railroad bonds, or Allegheny Valley bonds, indorsed by the first named company.

THE action of the New Jersey Republican Senators in confirming only the Republicans and rejecting the Democrats whom Governor MCCLELLAN had nominated for Judgeships was unjustifiable. For fifteen appointments he named eleven Republicans and four Democrats, sending at the same time a message in which he reasserted the importance of keeping the judiciary non-partisan. There were Republican candidates for each of the four Judgeships that were given to Democrats, and the Republicans, to illustrate their ideas of a non-partisan judiciary, insist that every one of the fifteen judges shall be of their party. What adds to the coolness of the proposition is that New Jersey is undoubtedly Democratic on the popular vote. Suppose the Democratic Senate after the fourth of March should treat HAYES' appointments in this way, how the saints would howl.

THERE appears to have been no forgery of the cipher dispatches by the New York *Tribune*, as was first suspected; but it has been definitely determined that false interpretations were imparted in the *Tribune* office and words substituted in the telegrams in order to fasten some show of guilt upon certain gentlemen who had been singled out for attack. A direct case of fraud is shown in the translation of a dispatch in which the word "Wretched" was changed to "Match" and construed to mean MANTON MARBLE, whereas it meant WOOLLEY of Cincinnati, another visiting statesman who flourished in Florida in the days which tried men's souls. It has been on this false basis the *Tribune* has made its attacks on Mr. MARBLE, and we have not noticed it has confessed the wrong done him. On the contrary it went out of its way to suppress the evidence of the fraud, in its reports of the cipher investigation.

The Status of the Dog.

A bill was introduced in the Senate of North Carolina on the 10th instant, entitled "An act to define the status of the dog," which, if it should pass, will go far to settle a vexed question by fixing the status of the dog in an effective way. It declares dogs to be property, and states that, as it is the common right and privilege of the citizens of that State, "without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude," to hold property of all kinds that may be honestly and legally acquired, under such restrictions as the public good exacts, it is therefore enacted that every citizen may own as many dogs as he is able to maintain, "of all kinds and varieties, except *mad* dogs and *lean* dogs, as humanity forbids the holding of the one and public policy the other." The bill further declares that "the dogs of North Carolina shall have no more privileges than the citizens of the State," wherefore, if they trespass, invade premises, steal eggs or other property, or annoy people upon streets and highways, they shall incur the penalty of death at the hands of the person offended. Finally, the bill requires owners of dogs to confine or restrain them upon their own premises by block and chain or proper inclosures, except when employed in the chase or in hunting, and then they must be kept under the supervision of the owner or his agent until returned to his premises, upon penalty of forfeiture of life. The suspicion of burlesque about this bill does not prevent it from containing all the elements of a good and necessary law, and its enactment will put a wholesome restraint upon many worthless curs which make sheep husbandry an unprofitable business.

THE *English Mercurie* is said to be the oldest English newspaper extant. The British Museum contains seven copies of the *English Mercurie*, the oldest of which is dated "Whitehall, July 23d, 1588," and professes to be "Imprinted by Christopher Barker, Her Highness's Printer." "Its full title is *The English Mercurie, Published by Authorities for the Prevention of False Reports.* The whole paper is devoted to the English victory over the Spanish Armada:

When that great fleet invincible
Against her bore in vain
The richest spoils of Mexico,
The stoutest hearts of Spain.

One curious fact is mentioned, namely, that the military forces of the Armada included "above seven hundred fugitive English, headed by the two arch-traitours, the Earle of Westmorland and Sir William Stanley," The *Mercurie* records that—

the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Lieutenancie of this great City wayted upon her Majestie at Westminster this afternoone with assurances of their hearty and unanimous Resolution to stande by and supporte her Majestie at this critical juncture with their Lives and Fortunes when her invaluable Life, the Protestant Religion and all the privileges of free-borne Englishmen are threatened by an open Attack from our bigotted and blood-thirsty Adversaries the Spaniards. The Queene received them very graciously and assured them she did not doubt theyr Zealous Endeavors to serve theyr Country on the present very important occasion; that for her Part she relyed on God's Providence and the Goodness of her Cause and was resolved to run all Risques with her faithfull Subjects.

CLARENCE COOK, dilletante art critic, receives sharp rebukes from the press generally, and particularly from the *Independent*, for his impertinent flings at servant girls in connection with the New York Cathedral. Alluding to his silly stuff about servants demanding high wages in order that they may have plenty of church money, the *Independent* says:

"We might have expected this stuff from certain popery shriekers, but not from an apostle of culture. We should like to know if a servant girl has a right to raise the price of what she has to sell to the highest possible point as anybody else. And if wages asked are extravagant, are not Protestant girls at liberty to come in and supply the market? Besides, how long has it been a matter of credit to a Protestant to subscribe largely to the support of his church, and of discredit to a Catholic to do the same? We delight and glory in the generous, noble contributions of our Catholic citizens to support their church. It is one of the best auguries for the future. It is, to say the least, one of the grandest things for some Bridget to put a piece of glass in a colored window in a grand public cathedral as it is for some Clarence to adorn his own parlor with a dado or a sconce."

"PINAFORE" has proved an immense success in London, New York and Philadelphia and is earning lots of money in all those cities for enterprising managers. In Philadelphia, seats must be taken a week ahead, and although it is now in its fifth week at the Broad Street Theatre, public interest in it is unabated and it looks very much as though it would be flourishing there when the roses bloom. In New York and Brooklyn it is running at six theatres and companies are being organized to produce it in our western cities. All this success is fully deserved, for it is, one of the brightest, sweetest, sauciest and most charming operettas that was ever written. The English authors, however, derive no benefit from its extraordinary success in this country.

A STRANGE story is that of Charles Gilbert, who has served fourteen years of a life sentence for the murder of Henry Caldwell of New Britain, Conn., in 1864. Gilbert says that the crime was committed by his father, Jonathan Gilbert, and a man named Charles Parsons, with the object of plundering Caldwell of $700, and that he, Gilbert, allowed himself to be convicted in order to save his parent. The father has since died and Parsons committed suicide. It is claimed, however, that both the elder Gilbert and Parsons made confessions exonerating young Gilbert. Should the convict's story prove true, his devotion to his parent has exceeded anything recently imagined by writers of romance.

IT is a mighty convenient thing for the Republican party that William Orton was at the head of the Western Union Telegraph Company when the political dispatches were flying about. Being a good Republican himself, Mr. Orton was kind enough to have the worst of the dispatches destroyed before any meddlesome Democrat could lay hands on them, and to return others to the senders. If Mr. Orton had not died last summer, his ears would now be pretty well warmed for his utterly unjustifiable conduct in running the telegraph company in the interest of the party that stole the Presidency.

IN a letter from General Jackson to Amos Kendall, just published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* for the first time and dated March 13, 1843, the General expressed this opinion of the result of the British defeat at New Orleans: "If Britain had taken New Orleans in 1815, she would have held it as ceded by Spain to France, as Britain had sent over her whole civil corps, from governor, judges, collectors, &c., &c., which were all captured after the battle of the 8th Jan'ry by Capt. Sheilds purser to the navy, & paroled, but would not be exchanged for, as Adm'l Cochran said they were non-combatants."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

DURING the last year of his life Caleb Cushing received $26,000 in legal fees.

MR. W. H. VANDERBILT'S $18,000 Meissonier has arrived, and has been added to his art collection.

PINCHBACK of Louisiana, has received his commission as revenue agent, and been assigned to work in that State.

THE leading avenues of Rome are now thoroughly patrolled when the King and Queen are expected to ride out.

AT a debt-paying meeting in the Foundry Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington last Sunday Mr. Hayes subscribed $500.

IT is rumored in Berlin that Queen Victoria will, during the present year, pay a visit to the grave of the late Princess Alice.

THE Thomas Paine Memorial Hall in Boston has fared no better financially than he least prosperous of the churches. It has a large debt, and it is proposed to send for Kimball.

BERTHA VON HILLERN, the pedestrian, is quietly studying in Boston, and is aided materially by two admirers—one a lady of Baltimore, and another the wife of a Boston merchant.

THE Massachusetts House of Representatives has thought better of itself and has defeated the bill requiring the railroads to give free passes to the members of the Legislature, by a vote of 87 to 79.

PRINCESS MATILDA, the niece of the King of Saxony, is one of the marriageable daughters of Roman Catholic reigning houses, and has been for some time spoken of as the future Crown Princess of Austria.

ALTHOUGH the French cooks of New York paid $1,000 for the use of the Academy of Music on the occasion of their annual ball and supper, they made a profit of over $7,000, which goes to the widows and orphans' fund.

DISCUSSING the Speakership of the next House, the Missouri *Republican* sees that Blackburn of Kentucky, is Randall's most formidable opponent, "but Blackburn lacks both the discretion and ability to fill such a position."

A COMMOTION has been made in Madrid army circles by the arrest of an infantry Captain on a requisition from Cuba. It is said that he has six wives, all living, and that he was under engagement of marriage to at least two young women at the time of his arrest.

MR. ARTHUR SULLIVAN—of H. M. S. Pinafore—will, it is said, arrive in this country this week, where he may have the exquisite delight of seeing his opera performed by fourteen distinct companies, and of knowing that he doesn't receive a penny from any one of them.

IT is noted by the Altoona *Mirror* as something of importance that "every member of the Legislature this year has been attending strictly to business and drunkenness is comparatively unknown." If this can be relied upon people will begin to wonder what is going to become of the State.

BUT two locks of George Washington's hair are known to be in existence. One is owned and kept in a golden urn by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and the other has just been presented to Lodge No 4, A. F. and A. M., of Richmond, which is the lodge in which Washington was initiated.

LOLLA, the actress, earns money very rapidly, but is often unfortunate in her investments. She was induced by the advice of several Californians, several years ago to put $50,000 into a worthless gold mine. Learning that her advisers were bribed by the man of whom she bought the stock, she has sued him to recover the money.

MRS. DION BOUCICAULT (Agnes Robertson) appeared with her husband at Booth's Theatre, New York, Monday night, in "Colleen Bawn," the play in which nearly twenty years ago she won imperishable laurels. The critics agree that time has dealt gently with her, and that her acting is as tender and spirited as of old.

"THEY tell me Leadville is pretty high up," remarked a Denverite to a visitor from the carbonate field. "High up," ejaculated the other. "Well I should say. The air is so thin that you've got to fan it in corner to get a square breath. Why, I live sorter in a valley, but many a time when I went home at night I had to push a clou from the front door to get in."—*Denver Tribune.*

THE point is made by the New Orlea *Picayune* that the Legislature of Louisian in passing a law to overthrow the famou Louisiana lottery, has struck a fearf blow at the finance system of New Orlean which is based on the lottery principle. says that payments of what are known the premium bonds "are fixed by lotte The chance of drawing a prize is an induc ment to invest in the bonds. The bon themselves are, in their essential charact lottery tickets."

FOR several days there has been mu quiet gossip at Washington, to the eff that the wives of certain prominent Den cratic Senators had called upon M Bruce, the wife of the colored Senator fr Mississippi. Mr. Bruce says that none the wives of Democratic Senators h called upon Mrs. Bruce, but that seve Democratic Representatives from t Northern States and their wives ha called, and the wives of all the Republic Senators.

THE Bridgeport *Standard* has brou trouble upon itself by a criticism made its columns of the performance given the Dickie-Lingard combination in th city last Monday night. Mr. Dalziel, t husband of Miss Lingard, states tha suit for libel will be begun to-day, throu John W. Ailing as Attorney, the damag to be laid at $5,000. "It is propose said Mr. Dalziel, "to adopt a novel mo of proving the libel, the entire company i tending to perform the piece of 'O Wives' to the jury exactly as given to t Bridgeport audience."

MR. RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S fig is still erect and firm, his face still full vigorous expression, and he talks with customed strength, though his memory not so good as it used to be. He still ho his faith in the future of humanity. correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean*, of Chi go, quotes him as expressing much reg that Ruskin should take such a gloo view of our modern civilization. "R kin's talk," said the philosopher, "is v despondent, sinister and devilish. seems to despise the work of men, and c demn their aims. He does not see good which penetrates everything that n have done."

[Written for the Pittsburgh Post.]

MARGURITE.

BY R. M'LURE.

How lightly trips my Margurite,
Fair Margurite, sweet Margurite,
Along the primrose guarded street,
The hawthorne blossoms smile to greet
Her bonnie face and step so fleet;
And even the birds from leafy boughs,
Singing, peep down, where cowslip blows
Are bending 'neath the nimble feet
Of Margurite, sweet Margurite.

What wealth of love is in her eyes,
My Margurite, dear Margurite;
And, how she looks with half surprise,
Up woodland slopes to June's bright skies;
And far away, where hilltops rise
Above the vale, and o'er the stream
Whose waters ripple, glide and gleam,
And whisper gently, softly, sweet,
Oh, Margurite, loved Margurite.

Her cheeks are like the morning dawn,
My Margurite, sweet Margurite;
And ne'er a flower by wood or lawn,
Hath tints so pure, in bloom or curl,
As those dear lips. No teeth of pearl
E'er whiter shone; and all the art
Of nature's self is in her heart.
A fount of love, pure, trusting, true,
Whence all the joys of life I drew
How dear that life, with love complete,
Sweet Margurite, my Margurite.

But, is this all a dream? I know
My Margurite, sweet Margurite;
Is flown afar, long years ago,
The violets on her bosom grow.
But yet, an angel voice I hear,
A rustle as of wings is near;
A holy incense falls in showers,
Sweeter than e'er distilled from flowers.
A moment—all is gone again,—
But not the rapture nor the pain,
Nor the low whisper: "We will meet
At heaven's bright portal, there to greet
Your Margurite!" *Saint Margurite?*

MOLINO DEL REY.

An Old And Glorious Story of American Valor Retold.

[Mexican cor. of the Chicago Times.]

Colonel Kelly of New Orleans, who participated in the engagement, told me all about it three weeks ago in the St. Charles Hotel. His description was so vivid that I had no difficulty in recognizing the different positions. General Scott, as history tells, did not expect much more than "an affair" at the Casa Mata and Molino del Rey. He did not, it would appear, sufficiently estimate the importance of the position, the Molino being in reality an outwork of Chapultepec, which is the key of the capital to an army advancing from the west. During the night General Worth received information that Santa Anna, taking advantage of the over-confidence of General Scott, was pouring troops from the city into the defenses of Molino del Rey and its surroundings. This fact the soldiers of the devoted division were not aware of. They, too, expected only a sharp skirmish. General Scott wished to capture the Molino in order that the molds used for casting cannon by the Mexicans might be captured and destroyed. Worth was of opinion that it would be better to make one meal of the whole thing and assault Chapultepec at the same time. This the Commander-in-Chief would not listen to and the attack was ordered with Worth's division alone. In the dusk of the morning Duncan's battery, supported by the regulars of McIntosh, opened the engagement on the right. Bang! went their first discharge, and immediately the guns were run forward toward the Casa. Bang! they went once more, the flashes lighting up the eager faces of the cannoniers and revealing for a second the sturdy ranks of the supporting infantry. Duncan's guns fired another round, and still another, advancing nearer and nearer, while the Mexican army kept ominously silent; the crash of our cannon balls through the solid masonry and the reverberation of the reports being the only sounds that disturbed the repose of the valley. This led the American officers to suppose that the Casa Mata was abandoned, and the Fifth Infantry, supported by other regulars, were ordered to charge and take it. They advanced at a run, but hardly had their leaders shouted the word of command than the Mexican artillery and musketry belched redly forth along the whole line, deafening both armies for a minute. The American column seemed enveloped in fire and smoke, and the van-guard went down in whole companies. Staggered, but undismayed, our soldiers fired a return volley, and, with leveled bayonets, made a rush for the moat. They were under the full sweep of the Mexican cannon loaded with grape, and supported by the fire of the infantry. Their bravest efforts were bootless, and the gallant regulars were mercilessly cut down. Colonel McIntosh fell, Lieutenant Colonel Scott fell. The Major and ranking Captains fell, and out of fourteen officers who led the charge, only three were unwounded five minutes after the order to charge was given. It was an awful butchery.

Other regiments were ordered to support their comrades, but nothing human could withstand that terrible fusiladé. Baffled, but not demoralized, the regulars fell back slowly, disdaining to fly, although scores fell at every discharge of the Mexican batteries. Unfortunately, some of the wounded were left between the guns of the Casa, and these were ruthlessly slaughtered by the Mexicans, who were inflamed with vengeance and intoxicated by their momentary success. General Worth allowed the battle before the Casa to slacken, while the American center and left, consisting of Garland's brigade, directed a furious onslaught against El Molino Del Rey itself.

The main object of the attack, as already stated, was to capture and destroy the cannon molds in "the King's mill." Santa Anna converted the church bells into gun metal, holding that it was no sacrilege to destroy the invaders with material designed for the glorification of God alone. The Mexicans lined the parapets of the west and north walls, and maintained a deadly fire against our battalions.

The main fight was for the ponderous gateway which led to the mill, and there occurred the most appalling slaughter. Our soldiers, with matchless recklessness, directed all their efforts against that entrance. They forced backward the Mexican line still outside the Molino, and fighting with desperation. In leading a forlorn hope to recover lost ground, the Mexican General, Antonio Leon, and twenty-seven of his officers were killed in a heap. The Americans were by this time excited to a pitch of madness, and slew all before them. Leon and his companions did not last them long. They fell as if blasted by lightning. On the spot which they reddened with their blood Mexico placed the memorial already spoken of. It was erected in 1856, and an inscription on two sides narrates that it was "authorized by President Comonfort, in the name of the Republic, for the honor and glory of the brave defenders of Mexico, who there sacrificed their lives in resisting the invaders of their country." The names of the fallen are engraven upon the east and west faces of the monument. The memorial is simple in design. The material is white marble and on the summit is a finely executed figure of Mexico weeping over the urn which contains the ashes of her brave.

The foregoing is a digression which will be pardoned, as the battle has been fought thirty-one years, and the narrator has the privilege of introducing fresh incidents into what is, in some measure, a twice told tale.

It might be tiresome, at this day, to enter into all the details of that memorable battle, in which the small American division suffered a proportionately greater loss than did the French at Waterloo. Infuriated by the murder of their wounded comrades in front of the Casa, General Garland's brigade, headed by Buchanan, McKenzie, Ayres and Armstrong, with frantic cheers and blighting volleys, while the artillery played from the slopes above them, swept the Mexican riflemen from the parapets, burst into the main gate, leaping over the bodies of friends and foes, and literally ankle-deep in blood, stormed the Molino, captured and destroyed the molds, spiked the hostile guns, reattacked the Casa Mata, which contained a magazine, routed the garrison and blew up the fort. Appalled by such unequaled valor the cavalry of General Alvarez, twenty-five hundred strong, drawn up in maguay fields on the flank, did not dare to charge that small American force. Their object accomplished, Worth's division, obedient to the orders of General Scott, withdrew out of range of Chapultepec, counted their loss and buried their dead, all of whom they carried from the field.

As a feat at arms this battle has barely been equaled. Less than thirty-five hundred American soldiers participated in the attack. Of these nearly one thousand were killed or wounded, including the extraordinary proportion of fifty-nine officers. They defeated, notwithstanding their strong situation, ten thousand Mexicans, led by their boldest chiefs; made the field of their victory the American Balaklava. They have not died in vain, for Americans will ever cherish their achievements and seek to emulate their devotion. Honor to the brave who yield up their gallant spirits on yonder storied plain, and honor to the surviving heroes whose gray hairs are descending to the grave, crowned with the crimson glory of Molino del Rey!

ROYALTY IN ENGLAND.

What the People of England Pay for Their Luxuries.

[Baltimore Sun.]

The people of England have to pay considerably for the luxury of royalty in that country, just as they have to pay largely also for the Established Church and for the privileged classes. It may help some to understand the excessive inequality of classes in that country, and it may explain the feeling of many on the land question and others which are now being agitated, if we present a few figures. Thus, the Duke of Sutherland is the owner of 1,358,425 acres of land in England and Scotland; the Duke of Buccleuch owns 459,260 acres; Mr. James Matheson owns 406,070 and Mr. Alexander Matheson 220,433 acres; the Earl of Bredalbane owns 372,629 acres; Earl Seafield 305,891; Earl Fife 257,653; the Duke of Athol 194,640, and the Duke of Devonshire 193,121 acres. Turn to the Church: The two Archbishops of York and Canterbury and the two Bishops of London and Durham are paid salaries by the State aggregating $220,000; the Bishops of Ely and Winchester get, respectively, $35,000 and $27,000; eight other bishops receive $25,000 each and eight more $21,000, while 128 canons in the cathedrals are paid $5,000 apiece. In the courts, the lord chancellor receives $50,000, with a household salaried by the State to the tune of $7,000 more; the master of the rolls is paid $30,000 per annum; the judges of the appeals receive $30,000 to $25,000 each; the judicial committee of the privy council are each paid $25,000 a year, the vice-chancellors each receive $25,000; lord chief justice gets $40,000; the puisne judges, $25,000; the chief justice at common pleas and the lord chief baron of the exchequer are paid $35 000 apiece, and all the circuit judges $25,000 each. The cost of the royal family is itself considerable. Thus the Queen's yearly allowance is $1,925,000, besides her revenues of $375,000 per annum from the Duchy of Lancaster. The Prince of Wales receives $200,009 a year, besides $345,000 which he makes out of the Duchy of Cornwall The Princess of Wales receives $50,000 a year, the Crown Princess of Prussia $40,000, the late Princess Alice got $30,000, the Duke of Edinburgh receives $125,000, the Princess Louise receives $30,000, the Duke of Connaught $100,009, the Prince Leopold $75,000, the Duchess of Cambridge $30,000, the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz $15,000, the Duke of Cambridge $60,000, and the Duchess of Teck $25,000. In the Queen's private and personal household, where a great deal of antiquated and unnecessary state is kept up at very great expense, Earl Beauchamp, the lord steward, is paid $10,000 a year; the treasurer of the household, an M. P. and a right honorable, receives $4,500; the comptroller the same. The lord chamberlain of the household is paid $10,000, and he is a marquis, too; the vice-chamberlain, a Viscount Ponsonby, is paid $4,600, and the comptroller of accounts in that department $5,000. The lords in waiting, earls, viscounts, lords, generals and admirals, are paid $3,500 per annum; the grooms in waiting, mostly right honorables and younger sons of peers, receive $1,000 per annum; Black Rod is paid $10,000 a year; the gentlemen at arms receive $6,000 each; the yeomen of the guard $6,000 each; the master of the horse (Earl of Bradford) $12,000; master of the buck hounds (Earl Hardwicke) $7,500; the equerries in ordinary (all menial offices filled by nobles) $3,900 a year. Besides these there are the mistresses of the robe, the ladies of the bedchamber, the bedchamber women, the maids of honor, the clerk of the robes, the dean of the chapel royal and his attendants; the medical department, including physicians ordinary and extraordinary, sergeant surgeons, ordinary and extraordinary, physicians and surgeons to the household, surgeon apothecaries, surgeon dentists, chemists and druggists in ordinary, &c. The Prince of Wales and his wife have households of the same proportion relatively, and, in fact, the people of Great Britain pay royally for their luxury of royalty. Still, they have the consolation that it saves them from the risks and the iniquities of returning boards.

A Tooth for a Tooth.

that is to say an artificial tooth for a real one, is not a good exchange. Therefore, keep your natural teeth unimpaired, and in order to do so use that famous preservative tooth-wash, SOZODONT. It is a wholesome botanical preparation, unrivaled as an anti-putrescent and antagonist of decomposition and decay.

Nothing welds things together like Spalding's Glue.

HE KNOWS.

WHO IS THE AUTHOR OF THIS POEM?

I know not what will befall me: God hangs a mist o'er my eyes,
And o'er each step of my onward path He makes new scenes to rise;
And every joy He sends me comes as a sweet and glad surprise.

I see not a step before me, as I tread the days of the years:
But the past is still in God's keeping, the future His mercy shall clear;
And what looks dark in the distance, may brighten as I draw near.

For perhaps the dreaded future has less bitterness than I think;
The Lord may sweeten the water before I stoop to drink.
Or, if Marah must be Marah, He will stand beside its brink.

It may be there is waiting for the coming of my feet,
Some gift of such rare blessedness, some joy so strangely sweet,
That my lips can only tremble with the thanks I cannot speak.

O restful, blissful ignorance? 'Tis blessed not to know;
It keeps me quiet in those arms which will not let me go,
And hushes my soul to rest on the bosom which loves me so.

So I go on not knowing; I would not if I might;
I would rather walk on in the dark with God, than go alone in the light;
I would rather walk with Him by faith, than walk alone by sight.

My heart shrinks back from trials which the future may disclose,
Yet I never had a sorrow but what the dear Lord chose;
So I send the coming tears back with the whispered words,—"He knows."

RICH ACTORS.

Players who Have Made Fortune and Those who Have Not.

The Terms on Which Leading Stars Make Engagements.

[New York Herald.]

The chief stars here and in England coin money fast. Sothern, Booth, Neilson, Owens, Maggie Mitchell, Chanfrau, and a few others have the cream of the business, leaving the skim milk for managers and pretty hard tack for the minor people. The past and present seasons have been far from profitable to a majority of metropolitan managers and ruinous to many provincial managers, but the popular stars have carried harvests of cash outside of New York, which place, for some inscrutable reason, has proved a very Golgotha to nearly every one who bids for public favor.

A GLANCE AT BOOTH.

The great prosperity of Edwin Booth dates from a period in the easy recollection of the present generation of theatre-goers. In his earlier days he had no drawing power, and when William Stuart, the veteran manager of the Winter Garden, announced him for a season, he was looked upon with unaffected wonder. Fortune and the quick wit of Mr. Stuart favored Booth that year, and to the bright suggestion of the manager that he should play "Hamlet," be "Hamlet" and look "Hamlet" off as well as on the stage, can fairly be credited the sudden jump he made into public favor. From that time his star was in the ascendant. In spite of his bankruptcy Edwin Booth is regarded as a very wealthy man. His invariable terms are $500 a performance, and for this sum a check must be given "before Edwin can go on." The present Mrs. Booth is a capable business manager, and to her Mr. Booth owes much. In Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco Edwin Booth is a powerful attraction. In Brooklyn he played an enormous engagement, clearing in two weeks the sum of $25,000, which, however, was but little in excess of the amount dropped in the Lyceum of this city. His last engagement in this city was a terrible blow to him and to the management. His terms were $500 a performance; the receipts were next to nothing, comparatively speaking. It is understood that Booth declines to play more than thirty weeks in a year. At his terms of $500 for each performance, or, including a matinee, $3,500 a week, this would give him an annual income of $100,000; but he could easily play forty weeks at the same terms.

HOW SOTHERN RAKES IT IN.

Mr. E. A Sothern estimated his property a year or two ago at the pleasant figure of three-quarters of a million. Real estate values have fallen some since then, but Sothern has made money still. His terms are always $500 a performance, unless he plays on shares, and in the latter specialty he has had as high as 80 per cent. of the gross receipts. An engagement made for him by Mr. Harry Wall netted him in Canada that extraordinary percentage, and the management made money at that. Unlike Booth, Sothern furnishes the play. He either owns or virtually controls all his specialties, and as a rule insists that certain specified artists shall support him in the principal roles. Although he has made much more than $3,000 a week, it would be a fair average for forty-five weeks in each of the past ten years. In other words, he can calculate definitely on $157,500 annual income, not counting benefits, of which he always has one in each city of his circuit, or the large sums made when he elects a percentage on the gross receipts. Some years ago Sothern invested largely in real estate in this city and elsewhere in the United States, making a mistake common in those times, from which he not only derives no income, but on which he has to pay heavy taxes. Occasionally Mr. Sothern has essayed the role of manager, but generally with indifferent success. In new plays he has found but little profit, but *Our American Cousin* and *Garrick* are mines which, although worked incessantly for many years, give no signs of being used up. It was said some years ago that the man who would write a first rate melodrama for Edwin Booth would make a fortune for himself and add to Booth's fame, as well as give him a monumental estate. The actor has long wanted a play in which Napoleon the Great should figure, he, of course, to play the leading role. In this respect he differs from Sothern, who has had many plays written for him, while none was ever written for Booth. Like Booth, Sothern is married. He, however, lives in style and spends liberally in entertaining, while Booth carefully saves and puts away for a rainy day.

NEILSON AND DAVENPORT.

In some respects Adelaide Neilson was the most fortunate star our American heavens have seen. She never had an unsuccessful season, and made money where other favorites dropped money. When she first came here she was well heralded, and sprang at once into favor. She has made as much as $1,000 a night six nights a week for four consecutive weeks. At times she has played as low as $1,000 a week; but she found no difficulty in closing contracts for fifty-two weeks in the year at $500 a performance, matinee included. Indeed, the Neilson matinees in New York and Boston were always features of the week, as ladies could attend without escorts, a fact which out-of-town and suburban residents fully appreciate. Miss Neilson's property, real and personal, is valued at $500,000, of which a large part is invested in real estate in New York and Chicago. When she was out West the surprising growth of the country impressed her, and she was persuaded to buy heavily of properties already well ballooned. The subsequent heavy declines affected her seriously, and had it not been for the kind aid of business friends her losses would have crippled her. Still, a woman who can make $3,500 a week, not counting benefits, of which she averages ten annually, cannot well be disabled pecuniarily. Miss Neilson wisely declined to purchase new plays, but contented herself with utilizing her old reportoire. She is now playing in the British provinces and doing well. It is said that she contemplates another visit to this country, and managers are ready for her at her old-time terms.

A veteran manager said, recently, that next to Adelaide Neilson, Miss Fanny Davenport was the most valuable star in the country. By that he meant she could always command big rates, and that her managers need have no fear about her drawing ability. It is but a few years since Miss Davenport played in Hooley's Minstrel Hall in Brooklyn, dressed in boy's clothes, and appealing to the sympathies of the gallery youth. Her fortune is not large, but she has made a great deal of money and is always good for $1,000 a week and a benefit when she plays in popular dramas. In new roles Miss Davenport does not make so much money. She purchased the play of *Oliva*, and with a company of her own organizing travels over the country. Dramatic agents say that Fanny Davenport alone is one of the best paying stars in the list, but with a company and her own plays, she is like many others—good here, bad there, and indifferent elsewhere.

OWENS AS A MONEY MAKER.

Mr. John E. Owens is reputed to be the wealthiest actor in the profession. He is fond of playing on shares, and often nets from $3,000 to $4,000 a week, exclusive of benefits. He has accumulated a property estimated at $2,000,000, much of which is the direct outgrowth of real estate ventures. For twenty years, however, Mr. Owens has laid away a handsome fortune annually. Like all the most successful actors, Mr. Owens is a specialist. As Sothern has his "Dundreary," Booth his "Hamlet," and Jefferson his "Rip Van Winkle," so Owens has his "Solon Shingle." Mr. Owens has avoided speculations in his art, and never goes on the road with companies of his own. He plays on an average thirty weeks in the year, gets his receipts for about $90,000, and spends the rest of his time on his farm.

JEFFERSON, MAGGIE MITCHELL AND LOTTA.

Although Mr. Jefferson is a delineator of one character rather than an actor, as generally understood, he stands near the head of the rich men in his profession. He generally plays on shares, and makes from $3,000 to $5,000 a week for forty weeks in the year. His terms with the Fifth Avenue Theatre management were extraordinary—half of every dollar that came in until $1,000 were received and three-quarters of every dollar above $1,000! Mr. Jefferson has been a pecuniary favorite for many years. His fortune is variously estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000. He owns property in New York, New Jersey, and Louisiana, and is very careful of it all.

Miss Maggie Mitchell is another favorite on whom pecuniary fortune has long smiled. She can clear $30,000 to $50,000 a year with ease, and having cleared it she knows how to keep it. Miss Lotta Crabtree averages $1,000 a week, and bids fair to do better yet. Mr. Boucicault's drawing power cannot be very well estimated, because he appears in his own plays only. His last engagement, with his own dramas, netted him $500 each performance. If he could continue the same terms forty weeks in a year, his annual income would be $140,000 from that source alone. He is also one of the well-to-do men in his profession, a great part of his fortune being made from plays bearing his name.

OTHER ARTISTS.

It would be difficult to class Clara Morris, Mary Anderson, Lawrence Barrett, Mrs. Bowers, Frank Chanfrau, Frank Mayo, Oliver Doud Byron, Rose Etyinge, Joseph Murphy, Robson, and Crane, Modjeska, the Lingards, and others less known, because, while they are enormously successful in some places, they are said to be quite the reverse in others. While they make a great deal of money in some theatres they play to bad business in others. Modjeska, for instance, made a hit and a fortune here last year, but her next engagement was a failure.

THE STOCK COMPANIES.

From the foregoing it may be inferred that actors are coining money, whether the managers are or not; but these favored ones are the fortunates, distinguished in every sense from the rank and file of their onerous profession. Leading men and leading women have to work hard for their pay, and inferior men and women work harder yet for their compensation. Here and there a Coghlan earns $300 a week for forty weeks in the year, a Thorne receives $200 for thirty-five or forty weeks, a Monta rue draws $250 for forty weeks, and a Gilbert gets $125 for the same period, but $100 is considered a large salary, while many of the best artists in stock companies work like beavers for $50 to $85 a week. "Fascinating" young men and "attractive" juvenile women find no difficulty in obtaining $100 to $150 a week, but the average stage is a hard road to travel, and many a mock duke and acting princess strut their brief hour in gorgeous garb, knowing that the Sheriff's officer awaits their coming, and that no butcher, baker, or candle-stick maker counts upon a fortune from their patronage.

"SHARING" RECEIPTS.

It would be impossible to lay down exact programs for stars or stock actors, as their courses differ in nearly every city. For instance, Booth is known as a "slider"—i. e., he makes terms of one sort in New York and of another in San Francisco. When he played in the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, he had 75 per cent. on the gross receipts and furnished himself and his support. After an absence of thirteen years he netted $32,000 in six weeks, and the management cleared the same amount. It is well known that he refused $1,000 a night to play 100 nights in Booth's Theatre in this city; but that was a case in which sentiment played a part. Of late years it is a prevalent custom for certain stars to "share after expenses" but even that has its peculiarities in different cities. In New York $500 are allowed; in Boston, $275; in San Francisco, $500; in Philadelphia, $350; in Cincinnati, $200; and in Pittsburgh, $200. The point is here: Stars are glad to share, because their self-esteem bids them look for a big week's business, and managers are willing to share, because when business falls off they are sure of expenses at any event, and have nothing to pay for the attraction. Lester Wallack generally gets $300 a night, but he has made as high as $2,000 a night in Brooklyn, where he is a great favorite. Managers generally share with Lawrence Barrett and John T. Raymond. Mrs. Bowers is said to be worth $150,000 E. L. Davenport was always good for $600 a week on salary, but he was fond of traveling and sharing, and died poor. Lotta Crabtree, now a mature woman, is considered good for $250,000. Maggie Mitchell prefers traveling with her own company and in her own plays. Last season she netted about $1,500 a week. McCullough shares after expenses. Frank Mayo has worked long and hard, and his "Crocket" specialty is said to have put over $80,000 in his pocket. J. S. Clarke shares after expenses, and is very rich. The Florences make here and lose there. Their San Francisco engagement netted them $23 000. The late Barney Williams was fortunate in having a careful wife, and when he died he left behind him about $250,000. Ned Adams made but kept no money. That Montague left so small an estate was a surprise to all who knew him. He had $250 a week from Wallack's and was permitted now and then to star. He made $1,100 in one night in Brooklyn, and in Boston about $1,400 a week. That he would have done well in "Diplomacy" seems probable. Miss Clara Morris would have one of America's greatest fortunes if her health was reliable. Managers would gladly pay her $500 a night for fifty weeks in the year if there was any certainty of her playing. As it is she makes money fast, but thus far has not been able to save much.

FARM AND GARDEN.

WHEAT IN EIGHTY DAYS.—The question has been raised whether, if we should have only late rains, there would still be time for a wheat crop to mature in this State. The number of days required for the full maturity of wheat depends somewhat on soil, and more on climate. Some large ranchers in the vicinity of Grayson, one of the dryest parts in the State, last year sowed a field of wheat in March. The rains came immediately afterward. In eighty days from that time the reaper was running in that field, cutting down wheat which averaged about twenty bushels to the acre. The soil was probably of a light, porous character, and the heat was great enough for the quickest growth. Now, if in the last part of March there should be an abundant rainfall, there would be time for a wheat crop which would be pretty certain to mature if there should be later rains. It is true that we are in the last half of January, with very little rain. A great deal of wheat which has been sown has not sprouted, and will not until there is moisture. In some instances fields will need resowing, the grain having started and afterward died out. But, on the whole, up to the middle of January the season has not been more unpromising than for the corresponding weeks last year.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

PLANT FOOD.—Dr. Nichols, in a "Barn Lecture" to a meeting of neighbor farmers, published in the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, gives the following formula as a valuable preparation of chemical manures:

Those of you who have plenty of genuine wood ashes, will find it for your advantage to use it in connection with fine ground raw bone in manner as follows:

Take 1 barrel of raw bone flour,
3 barrels of wood ashes, dry,
50 pounds of gypsum,
10 gallons of water.

Make a head of the whole upon a floor, and add the water, stirring constantly with a hoe. This is perfect plant food, containing all, in desired proportions, which plants require. This we recommended to farmers fifty years ago, and no greater service can be done than to again call your attention to it. The steamed or burnt bone flour will not do: use only the flour from fresh, raw bones. Five barrels of this mixture to the acre is a cheap and most effective dressing for any kind of crops.

ROBBING THE SOIL.—In growing crops we rob the soil both of organic and inorganic matter. A double crop will take twice as much, a triple crop three times as much, and so on. If lime, by its mode of action, enables us, in the same time, to extract three of four times as much matter from the soil in the form of increased crops, it must so much the more rapidly exhaust the soil, in the same way as we should lower a bin of grain sooner by taking out fifty than by removing only five bushels daily. However, we can restore to the soil what crops carry off. By farm-yard manure we can return everything which lime enables us to extract, thus preserving its fertility unimpaired. Manure in proportion to crops removed, will offset the exhaustion through the use of lime.—*Cultivator.*

SALTPETRE FOR COWS GIVING BLOODY MILK.—I lately had a fine cow that after calving gave bloody milk. I had the calf suck the cow. As it did not take all her milk, we had to put the balance in the swill tub. She continued to give bloody milk for over three weeks. I thought we should have to lose the use of her. I asked a neighboring farmer if he knew of any cure. He said he had heard that saltpetre was good. I thought I would try it. I dissolved perhaps, one-third of a teaspoonful, and mixed it in a warm bran mash. Three or four days after I asked my man if the milk looked any better. "Oh," said he (being a Frenchman), "it is all white now." At all events, we had no more bloody milk from her. I would not say that the saltpetre cured her, but the case is just as I state.—*Weekly Globe.*

A FEED FOR STOCK.—A friend at our elbow, who has some fine Jersey cows, and is trying to elevate a few calves of the same breed, and who also has a fast horse, (we have seen him frequently fast to a post,) insists that the following is most nutritious diet in the proportions named, that he has tried; to wit. One part shorts, one part corn meal, two parts bran, mixed, with as much hay as they will naturally eat, to be fed thusly: Cows, four quarts twice a day; calves two qaarts once per day. He finds his stock thrives on this better than on any other feed he has tried, and that his cows keep up a good flow of milk even in cold weather.

EXPERIMENT.—An old turkey raiser gives the following experiment: Four turkeys were fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were also at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same article, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food—mixed meal and boiled potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each, in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat being greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

A cow-hide horseshoe has been introduced, which promises to prove very useful. It is composed of three thicknesses of cow-hide, compressed into a steel mould, and then subjected to a chemical preparation. It is claimed for it that it lasts much longer and weighs only one-fourth as much as the common iron shoes; that it never causes the hoof to split, nor does it have the least injurious influence on the foot. It requires no calks; even on asphalt the horse never slips. The shoe is so elastic that the horse's step is surer and lighter. It adheres so closely to the foot that neither dust nor water can penetrate between the shoe and the hoof.

BEST FOOD FOR WORK HORSES.—The West Division street railway company, of Chicago, works about 2,000 head of horses, and after a careful test of various kinds of food, have adopted a mixed ration of corn and oats ground and fed with cut hay, slightly wetted. In winter the bulk of the ration is ¾ ground corn and ¼ oats, but a gradual change is made as warm weather approaches, until in the heat of summer the ration consists of ¼ corn meal to ¾ oats, which is again changed as winter approaches.

A CALIFORNIA farmer sowed one pound of improved seed wheat March 12, harvesting the same July 15. The wheat was planted in rows twelve inches apart one way and eight inches the other and allowed to grow without further cultivation. The soil was sandy loam of great depth. He secured the enormous yield of 791 pounds from this one pound of seed.

A FARMER in Colraine, last autumn, ground a quantity of apples and froze the pumice solid, keeping it in that condition until a few days ago, when he melted the pumace, squeezed out the juice and obtained new cider of a very superior flavor.

LARGER AND FINER HORSES.—The breeding of horses of larger size, of finer form, of loftier style, of better carriage and appearance, is engrossing the attention of all those engaged in breeding. There are but few persons who now breed solely for speed. The prizes are too few and far between. There must be some other object in view—some other purpose for which the horse may be adapted. Horses of large size have been found to trot fast and to stay. There is no service for which a horse can be used where he is required to be over 16 hands high. With that height and proper proportions, he is large enough, heavy enough, showy enough, stylish enough (if style has been bred into him) to suit the tastes of every person who desires to own a horse. If we look to speed, there is Rarus, 16 hands high, that has a record of 2 13 1-4. There is great Eastern, 17 hands high, that has a record to harness of 2 19 and to saddle of 2 16 3-4. There was the gallant Gloster, 17 hands or nearly, with a record of 2 17—and there are scores of horses that are 16 hands high and over that have made some of the best records on the turf.

It being admitted, therefore, that horses of large size can trot fast, is it not more desirable to breed such than to breed small horses of equal or even of little greater speed? As before said, there are but few prizes—not one in twenty—drawn by breeders of trotters. There are nineteen to be sold, therefore, not strictly on account of their speed. They must have other qualities to command ready sales at remunerative prices. What should these qualities be?

First, evidently, size to adapt them to an all-purpose horse. Second, style, to suit the taste of the fastidious—for there is no purchaser who is not willing to pay a good round price for style. If the horse is a model in form, carries a high head and tail, has a well-arched neck, a well-rounded barrel and rump; if he carries himself loftily and attracts attention by his fine appearance—he is then in demand. The man who wants a fine roadster for his light road wagon, is suited with him. He is in demand for the phaeton, buggy, barouche. If he can be matched, he will bring a high price as one of a pair for the buggy or for the carriage. The demand for model carriage teams with good speed is yearly increasing, and breeders of trotters should adapt their studs to suit this demand as much as possible, as it can be shown that this size is no objection to the highest speed.

When it comes to farmers breeding horses, it is equally important that they should breed stallions of good size, high style, fine action—for they need horses that they can use under saddle, before the buggy or carriage, to pull the plow through the soil and turn a large furrow; to haul a load of hay or grain to the barn or to market; horses that they can drive to the buggy to-day, to the carriage to-morrow, and to the double wagon loaded with manure the next day; horses that the harness can be taken from at any time and the saddle put upon them, and that can go off on a fine trot or gallop about the farm, to a neighbor's, or to a distant town. But few farmers are able to keep a separate riding horse, a buggy horse, a carriage team, or a farm team. They must have a horse for a combination of purposes, a model of style, size and action. It costs no more to raise such, and they are then ready for any and every emergency or market demand.

The Latest Lincoln Story.

(Bishop Simpson to a Methodist Conference.)

I was informed one day that a committee from New York, composed of leading citizens, went to see him in reference to the conduct of the war. After they had transacted their general business, and the committee were making their way to the door—he was standing in the other part of the room—one of the gentlemen, who presumed on his acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln, to ask particularly searching questions, stepped up to him and in the lowest tone of voice, said: "Mr. President, I would like to know where Burnside's fleet is going." Burnside had just sailed with the fleet, but the destination was unknown. "Well" said Mr. Lincoln in a very low tone of voice "would you very much like to know?" "Yes," he said he would. "Well, now," said Mr. Lincoln, "if I should tell you, perhaps you would tell somebody else." "No," said he, "I will not." Then Mr. Lincoln putting his hand up to his face, as if to whisper, said, loud enough for all to hear: "He's gone to sea."

A Republican Opinion.

(Springfield Republican, Febuary 12.)

The Tammany men and the canal jobbers got hold of the machinery at the last convention and lost the State, but there was no harm done to Tilden; as the events prove, he is the strongest for it to-day in the party, and the probability is that he is stronger in the State. He does not, of course, propose to be Governor, and Robinson will again be his choice. Tammany, which has been fighting Tilden right along, is altogether too broken up to be formidable. We suppose there will be efforts made to harmonize the party with Horatio Seymour or some other candidate of such high quality, but these will probably fall through. We believe that Mr. Seymour, so far as he is concerned, is honestly out of the list. In fact in all the political held in New York to-day there is but one actual leader and his name is Samuel J. Tilden. It is a shame to say it, but there is no getting away from the fact.

STRENGTHEN your voice and remove Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness by taking Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents per bottle.

A WOMAN'S SHORTCOMINGS.

She has laughed as softly as if she sighed:
She has counted six and over
On a purse well filled, and a heart well tried.—
Oh! each a worthy lover!
They give her time; for her soul must slip
Where the world has set the grooving.
She will lie to none, with her fair red lip—
But love seeks truer loving.

She trembles her fan in a sweetness dumb,
As her thoughts were beyond revealing.
With a glance for one, and a glance for some,
From her eyelids, rising and falling.
Speaks common words with a blushful air;
Hears bold ones, unreproving;
But her silence says what she ne'er will swear—
And love seeks better loving.

Go, lady! lean to the night guitar,
And drop a smile to the bringer.
Then smile as sweetly, when he is far,
At the voice of an indoor singer;
Bask tenderly beneath tender eyes;
Glance lightly on their rapture;
And join new vows to old perjuries—
But dare not call it loving?

Unless you can think when the song is done
No other is soft in the rhythm;
Unless you can feel when left by one
That all men else go with him;
Unless you can know when unpraised by breath
That your beauty itself wants proving;
Unless you can swear, "For life—for death!"
Oh, fear to call it loving!

Unless you can muse in a crowd all day
On the absent face that fixed you;
Unless you can love, as the angels may,
With the breath of heaven between you;
Unless you can dream that his faith is fast,
Through behooving and unbehooving,
Unless you can die when the dream is past!
Oh, never call it loving!

MRS. BROWNING.

HOW MACMAHON WENT OUT.

The Quiet Transfer of Power in France.

(Paris Letter to N. Y. Herald.)

I have never seen Paris so quiet at a time of crisis and change. All the stir was at Versailles, where the different sections of the majority were carefully rehearsing every scene of the coming drama of the transfer of power. Gambetta alone went beyond this in preparation, and in order to be prepared for every eventuality he insisted on taking the sense of his party as to the course to be adopted in each of these three events: The resignation of the Marshal; his refusal either to retire or to sign the decrees; his submission. In stating what course should be taken in the first event, he formally proposed the candidature of Grevy.

The rest may be briefly told. At 3:15 the Senators and the Deputies met in their respective halls in the ordinary way. The Marshal's letter of resignation was read in each, by Grevy himself of course, as President of the Chamber, in the lower house. This was followed by the reading of the article of the Constitution ordaining that in the event of a vacancy in the Presidency of the Republic, the two legislative bodies should meet under one roof to form a national assembly or congress for the choice of his successor. The meeting was fixed at 4 o'clock, and at that hour, 4:30 precisely, the members of the two Houses to the number of nearly eight hundred trooped pell-mell into the hall of the Chamber of Deputies, which had been chosen for the meeting place of the congress. Grevy was "put through" with the utmost rapidity consistent with the gravity of the affair. It was part of the Republican programme to have no debate, and consequently no uproar, and above all no delay. The constitutional machine was put to its severest test in effecting a transfer of power, and it was necessary for the credit of its makers to have the work done quietly and well. The members were accordingly about to proceed when a young member of the Right, M. de Sarlande, dashed into the tribune, but was growled out in an instant. "To business; no debate." He had barely left when another gentleman of the same persuasion, M. de Gavardie, took his place. The noise was redoubled, but M. de Gavardie stood firm, and with folded arms, compressed lips and face deadly pale, awaited the moment he could have his say. The President implored him to state what he wanted. He replied that he wished to know whether the question of the acceptance of the Marshal's resignation should not be formally put to the vote. He had his way in a sense, for the Assembly was obliged to give itself the trouble of voting that it would not vote. Then came the grand constitutional act, the choice of a President of the Republic, each member as his name was called mounting to the President's table to put his voting paper in the urn. Grevy did not vote. When Dufaure appeared he was received with a triple salvo of plaudits. It was a full three hours before the result was announced.

Number voting	713
Grevy	563
General Chanzy	99
Gambetta	5
L'Admirault	1
Gallifet	1
Duc d'Aumale	1
Blank papers	43
Total	713

The voting for Gambetta was not serious; it was done by a few well intentioned idiots who would make him a candidate in spite of himself. The same may be said in regard to the other unsuccessful names, with the exception of Chanzy, whose ninety-nine votes represented the good wishes of the Right, and who is believed to have been not altogether unprepared for the compliment. Chanzy and Gambetta are at daggers drawn; they quarrelled during the war.

Nothing in MacMahon's Presidential life became him so well as his manner of quitting it. He took leave of his ministers with dignity, and being Frenchmen, they used the national privilege and shed tears without shame—all the more likely to be honest ones as

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS

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THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

A large part of the March number of the *North American Review* is devoted to discussion of these two questions; "Ought the negro to be disfranchised?" and "Ought he to have been enfranchised?" The disputants are Senator BLAINE (who opens and has the advantage of a closing review of the other arguments,) Senator LAMAR, Governor WADE HAMPTON, Mr. GARFIELD, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Governor HENDRICKS, and MONTGOMERY BLAIR. The discussion is of real value, as shedding some light on the capacity of American politicians to discuss these abstractions (for they are nothing else now) in some other place than in Congress or on the hustings. Of the eight disputants only one reaches the conclusion that the negro ought to be disfranchised, and this is MR. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, who was a member of LINCOLN'S Cabinet and listened to the first reading of the emancipation proclamation. His argument is that the negro is not a self-governing nature and that to incorporate him in our system is to subvert it; that his nominal enfranchisement is but a mode of disfranchising the white man. Mr. BLAINE in his rejoinder notes the curious fact of Mr. BLAIR'S position. "It is," he says, "one of the curious developments of political history that a man who sat in the Cabinet of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and was present when emancipation was decreed, should live to write a paper against the enfranchisement of the negro, when the Vice President of the rebel Confederacy and two of its most distinguished officers are taking the other side."

Mr. LAMAR'S paper is the only one of the lot that discusses the questions in a broad philosophical spirit and with great political sagacity, as free from the taint of sectional or local prejudice as if he was a citizen of another land. Mr. BLAINE'S object seems to have been to vindicate, or at least excuse the position he assumed early in the session, that the alleged force and fraud against the negro at the South would justify the reduction of Southern representation. They all agree, however, with the exception of Mr. BLAIR, that the negro as a voter is here to stay; that he cannot be disfranchised except by the aid of the South and to this the South will never consent, because, under the amendments, his enfranchisement adds to the political power of that section. It will be remembered the gist of Mr. BLAINE'S speech, which fell so flat on the country a couple of months ago, was that under the alleged "terrorism," the black vote of the South is a mere duplication of the white vote of the South, which is thus, to the extent of the black vote, counted twice. Senator LAMAR cleverly and judiciously devotes the greater part of his reply to this implied proposition, and although no extract can do his argument justice we make an extract which will indicate its purport:

> I will indulge in neither invective nor denunciation. I will simply take the late government of South Carolina or of Louisiana, or of other States under similar rule, and describe it in language that Mr. Blaine may himself select. When he has told its history I will ask him whether he would willingly, as a patriotic American, desire to see his own State, or any other of the free States, reduced to such a level? I am not afraid of his answer, or that of any man who has been bred under the traditions of a virtuous civilization. Then I will say to him: This, it is true, is a painful result; but when you put the ballot in the hands of an ignorant negro majority as a means of education and progress you must be patient while they learn their lesson. We of the South have borne all this because we knew that the reaction must come. It has come. The results which you see to be so bad the negro has seen also. He has come back to us with the same blind impulse with which a few years ago he fled from us. He may be as ignorant a Democrat as he was an ignorant Republican, but years must yet pass before the ballot will have educated him fully into self-reliant, temperate citizenship; and what we of the South have borne our friends of the North must bear with us until the negro has become what we both want to make him. This is part of his education. * * * But all this while the ballot has been educating the negro. He has learned that he was a power between Republican and Democrat. He is now learning rapidly that at the South he is a power between Democrat and Democrat, and in the late election he made that power felt in the result. I would have preferred a much less costly tuition; but such as it is, has been paid for, and if Mr. Blaine will patiently trust his own theory he will find the ballot in the hands of the negro the best educator. But as the South has been patient, so must he be patient. As the South has chafed ineffectually when that vote was all against her white people, so will he chafe ineffectually when it is now largely for them. * * * When Mr. Blaine admits that disfranchisement is impossible and that the ballot has been, in spite of all drawbacks, a benefit to the negro, he really proves that there is no organic question affecting great national interests, but simply the subordinate question. How rapidly is the ballot fitting the negro for the full enjoyment of his citizenship, and what influence does his vote exercise upon the supremacy of one party or the other in national politics? This latter may be an interesting question, but not one which should disturb either a sound national sentiment or great national interests. I do not propose to discuss it. I am of opinion that to make the negro a free citizen it was necessary first to take him from his master. Then it became necessary to take him from the party which claimed his vote as absolutely as his master had claimed his labor. The next step will be to take him as a class from either party, and allow him to differ and divide just as white men do.

Mr. BLAINE hardly makes an attempt to respond to Mr. LAMAR'S skill in turning his guns against him. He is clearly no match for the Mississippian in the discussion and falls back on disputed questions of fact.

Governor HAMPTON writes briefly and mainly reiterates views with which all are familiar who have read his speeches and messages. He recalls the fact that in 1865, even before he had received his parole, he advocated a qualified negro suffrage (either on the basis of education or property), and that at this time some of the most prominent leaders of the Republican party had taken decided ground against negro suffrage. This is correct; few Republicans in Pennsylvania at that time but opposed it, and one so prominent in the nation as Governor MORTON was bitter against it.

General GARFIELD diverges to the deeper question will enfranchisement finally prove a blessing or a curse to the negro, and of course reaches the conclusion that it will in the end prove a blessing. He introduces his share of the discussion in this way:

> Not long since a citizen of great ability and national prominence said to me: "Your party has ruined the government of our fathers. In carrying up the walls of our national temple you have used untempered mortar, and your work will crumble and fall, involving in ruin the whole structure. The negro belongs to an inferior race, is without intellectual stamina and without any strong, enduring qualities of mind. Though he has been on our continent but a few generations, he has wholly forgotten the religion, the language, and even the traditions of his native country. He has no permanent individuality of character. Like the chameleon, he takes the color of his surroundings; and as a voter he will forever be a source of weakness and danger to our institutions."

He says "this is the most powerful arraignment of the policy of enfranchisement which has been made." So it seems to us, and we think we recognize Judge BLACK'S method of "putting things" in General GARFIELD'S "citizen of great ability."

TILDEN AND GRANT.

The New York *Herald* of Monday devotes an elaborate editorial and an equally elaborate set of interviews with politicians of both parties at Albany, to the political outlook in the State of New York, which it claims is the pivot of our national politics. This is probably true; at least it has been so in the past, and we do not see but the rule will hold good in 1880. The candidate that goes into a National Convention with New York's support is pretty sure to be nominated, while its electoral vote will in most cases control the election. At least, if the Northern States should vote next year as they did in 1876 the electoral vote of New York will be essential to the success of the Democratic candidate, even should we get the "solid South." The Republicans may do without New York, but the Democrats cannot unless they carry Ohio, Illinois or Wisconsin or any two of them. We have never carried either of these States in a national contest which brings out the Republican reserves.

The *Herald* reaches the conclusion that in the important preliminary contest in New York this year, Governor ROBINSON will be renominated by the Democrats and Congressmen HISCOCK of the POTTER Committee, by the Republicans. Governor ROBINSON is confessedly a strong man with the people because of his vigorous policy of retrenchment. The divisions of last year in the Democratic party will hardly appear this fall. So too in the Republican ranks, the nomination of HISCOCK will quiet the feuds of the CONKLING and anti-CONKLING factions. There will be a clear cut contest on the governorship, with the Presidency next year in the prospective.

On the Presidential nominations the *Herald* says there is hardly any dissent from the nomination of General GRANT by the Republicans, and if there is similar unanimity in other States he will go through the Convention by acclamation. In regard to the Democratic Presidential outlook it says:

> The drift of opinion at Albany in both parties points to the renomination of Governor Tilden. In view of all the circumstances this is truly remarkable. The few symptoms of dissent are on the Democratic side; the opinion seeming to be universal among the Republicans at Albany that Governor Tilden will control the Democratic National Convention. This is a very singular verdict to be rendered by his political opponents so soon after he has passed through the ordeal of the cipher investigation. Mr. Husted thinks it is merely a Scotch verdict of "not proven;" but even this is a great deal for the Republicans of this State to concede. The verdict "not proven" is a substantial acquittal. The general expectation of the Republicans at Albany that Mr. Tilden will again be the Democratic candidate is a significant confession that he has not been irretrievably ruined by the late investigation. The fact that his party adversaries in his own State still regard him as the strongest of the Democratic candidates will not be without effect in his own party.

There is a good deal in this. The admissions of prominent Republicans that Governor TILDEN has been in reality strengthened by the cipher investigation, which was confidently counted on as certain to irretrievably ruin him, counts for a good deal. The mass of the people generally reach honest conclusions, and in this instance by a quick process, they have grasped the salient fact of the situation. This fact is that TILDEN could have been President if he had consented to be among the bidders for the great prize. This has been as certainly demonstrated by the POTTER investigation as any fact of its character can be ascertained. At any rate it is the unbroken verdict of the Democratic party; we know of no exception; and that the evidence that has produced such unanimity with one class of citizens has had its due effect on their political antagonists, is shown by the readiness with which the Republicans concede the candidacy of TILDEN, as the natural outcome of the cipher investigation. They know what they would do in a similar state of facts.

THE RIOT DAMAGES.

We print elsewhere extracts from disinterested journals on the question of Allegheny county's responsibility for the losses by the riots of July, 1877. For months after the riots, when there were the most extravagant and unfounded stories afloat in relation to the action of our citizens, and their alleged sympathy with the mob, the demand was universal that Allegheny county should be mulct in damages. The special law of 1849 then came into play, and the road seemed clear to saddle three or four millions on the county; but time cooled the passions of people, and infused a little common sense into the newspaper discussion, until at last a very general sentiment seems to prevail that the equities are all on our side, and that the county should not be called on to pay a penny of the losses.

There is no more reason why we should pay twenty-five per cent. of the losses than that we should pay the whole four millions of riot losses in the State. If we can be rightfully held in one quarter of the damages we should pay the whole. And any legislator who acquits us of three-fourths of the damage is necessarily bound to a course of reasoning that acquits us of all.

It is not necessary to review the history of the riots to reach this conclusion. Only one or two leading facts are important to be considered. Before there had been destruction of property of any account, Allegheny county attempted to put down the outbreak through its proper officers. It is quite likely that, even if they had not been displaced, they would not have been successful and things would have taken their course; but we do not believe there would have been any such serious results as followed the unfortunate firing without orders of the Philadelphia troops. The citizens would have organized to prevent excesses, as they did on Sunday evening after the city had been deserted by the state authorities. But be this as it may, the county authorities were superceded by the state authority. The Governor issued his proclamation; his representatives, and civil military, were on the ground; troops from a distant part of the state were summoned, and before there had been any property destroyed worth talking of, the state had assumed the absolute direction of affairs, and therefore the responsibility for the suppression of the riots, and failing in that of the losses consequent on them. That there was blundering and imbecility is true, but it was by the State officials. Are the people of Allegheny county to be punished for this, after the State officials, with their military from abroad, had pushed aside the local authorities? This is the case in a nutshell.

The losses took place after the county authorities had been superceded. They followed the assumption of authority by the responsible officers of the State government. After these officers had abandoned the field and the military been driven away, the people of Pittsburgh, falling back on their natural rights, organized without the aid of any government, State, county or municipal, and stamped out the riots. "But why did you not do this before?" some one says. Simply because the State authority took the field and pushed aside all local authority. The damages by riot, for which it is proposed to hold Allegheny county responsible, took place in the interval of time between the displacement of the county officials and the restoration of order by the citizens. In that interval of time the State was responsible for what happened because of its assumption of absolute authority.

And besides this, the law under which it is proposed to hold this county liable, is one of the worst specimens of the vicious system of special legislation on our statute books. It was "snaked" through the Legislature in 1849, without discussion or consideration, as an amendment to an act to incorporate the town of New Castle, "and for other purposes." The last four words covered the legislation by which it has been proposed to hold Allegheny county answerable in millions. It only applied to two counties of the State.

The proposition in the bill pending, providing that Allegheny county should pay one-fourth of the losses, we regard as entirely inadmissable. Unless it is stricken out our members are in duty bound to vote against the bill. If it becomes a law and should it be enforced (which will be resisted in every legal way), we will not only be compelled to pay by special levy one million of dollars, but in addition our quota of the general levy from which the three millions will be paid. This would be monstrous injustice, in the face of the fact that by the vote to exempt us from the three-fourths, the members record themselves as assenting to the proposition that the State and not the county is responsible for the riot losses.

THE Washington telegraphic correspondent of the *Gazette* can always furnish a ready made dispatch about the internal struggles of the Democracy by consulting the Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania, who furnished the following:

> The threatened dissensions in the Democratic National Committee have been adjusted by the abandonment, by Mr. Barnum and the friends of Mr. Tilden in that organization, of their determination to insist upon shaping operations in the interest of Tilden. The organization of the Congressional Committee, constituted of twenty-one members, with Senator Wallace (Pa.), who is strongly opposed to using the machinery of the party to bolster up the aspirations of Tilden, at its head, seems to make a final disposition of all attempts to bias the committee in favor of the Gramercy Park statesman, and leaves the question of candidates to the members of the committee individually. There has always existed between the National and the Congressional Committees considerable jealousy on account of their clashing interests, but it now seems to be the determination of the National Committee to leave all matters of detail in the next campaign to the Congressional Committee.
>
> As there are no dissensions in the National Democratic Committee there could be no abandonment of position by Senator BARNUM, and as the Congressional Committee is a self-constituted organization, a sort of Mutual Admiration Society, without a mission or authority from the Democratic party, there could not exist any jealousy, nor could there be any clashing of interests, except among themselves, as the majority of the members are candidates for the Presidency. They are not clothed with any responsibility as to the next campaign, and figure only in the newspapers. They caucus and send out high sounding resolutions, and sometimes endeavor to instruct National Conventions, but always fail to impress their importance upon the country.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

HARTRANFT was not suggested for any office yesterday.

RUSSELL ERRETT in Congress is not worth a Davis Island dam.

Two members of the Legislature—HALLOWELL of Montgomery, and GRAHAM of Butler—refuse railroad passes. Let their names be recorded.

THE exports of provisions from this country during the month of January fell off $2,600,000 from the value during same month last year. Is the balance of trade about to take a turn?

MAYOR COOPER of New York, is commencing to find out "how it is himself." The papers are criticising him, and the coalition that elected him has gone to pieces. Tammany seems to be the only thing that is fixed in New York politics.

THE plague must be on the increase in Russia. The Moscow papers were not allowed to appear on Friday last until they suppressed news of the spread of the disease. This is the Russian way of stamping out an epidemic: doing it by the grace of the Czar.

ONE by one the roses fall as they are named for Speaker of the next Congress in place of RANDALL. SAMUEL J. maintains the confidence of the members by his fairness, and extorts admiration by reason of his superior qualifications for that position.

IN Reading the Democrats and Greenbackers united on Tuesday, and HENRY A. TYSON, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 1,482 majority. The union candidates for Controller and Treasurer were also elected by handsome majorities. By next fall, and certainly in 1880, the opposition to Republicanism will be pretty thoroughly consolidated.

WALL street was in a flutter of excitement Monday by rumors of JAY GOULD'S withdrawal from the Union Pacific. He bought that stock at $30 a share, and sold 100,000 shares at about $70. This would make his gains about four millions of dollars. Rather a nice operation for hard times, but it would be a curious study to find out from whose pockets come these four millions.

THE House Monday got away with a great deal of money. It passed a bill appropriating $26,800,000 out of any money in the Treasury for arrearages of pensions, under the law recently passed. The River and Harbor bill was also passed appropriating $5,836,000. The Senate considered the bill reducing the tax on tobacco. To pay the pension arrearages, Mr. SHERMAN will have to invade his specie reserve.

UNCLE SAM made a good thing out of the issue of fractional currency. There are $2,000,000 outstanding of five and three cent notes that will never be redeemed, and it is calculated the total of fractional currency lost or destroyed will reach twelve millions of dollars. This is a clear gain: a sort of forced loan, without any one knowing or feeling it, and with no hope of redemption of any part of it.

SORROWFULLY the Erie *Dispatch* announces that the only Union general in the next Senate will be JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois. This is unjust to DON CAMERON recently elected to the Senate from Pennsylvania. He did much "to crush out this accursed rebellion," by engineering mule contracts during the war, and "—bad mules they were" as Governor CURTIN sometimes suggests.

THE Senate passed the Revenue bill Tuesday, by 45 to 21. Among other things it reduces the tax on manufactured tobacco, which, since 1875, has been twenty-four cents a pound, to sixteen cents. A motion to take off the tax on lucifer matches was rejected. The bill goes into operation May 1. The House has to concur in the Senate amendments.

SOME evidence before the POTTER Committee Monday substantiated the fact that Minister NOYES had been in secret conference with the Republican members of the Returning Board before the result was declared. The importance of this is that NOYES gave a sweeping denial to ever having held such a conference when before the committee. He made it all right with MCLIN and COWGILL, and doubtless used the money Mr. MACKEY took South.

IT is a very shallow argument that the United States, in taking measures to prevent Chinese emigration, have done to the Celestial Government what it would not have ventured to do with that of Great Britain. This is simply nonsense. The negro is a more valuable addition to our population than the Chinese, yet if John Bull attempted to unload his surplus blacks in Jamaica at our doors, under an emigration system such as that of the Six Companies, he would find the idea blocked with scant courtesy.

THE *Leader* is overflowing with cheap sympathy for the Chinese in California, because of the bill prohibiting any further inroads of coolie labor, to drive white men to the wall and people our cities with a race of DENNIS KEARNEYS. If there were as many Chinese in Pittsburgh as in San Francisco the *Leader* would sing another tune. Generally speaking it knows on which side its bread is buttered; but on a matter of sentiment it gushes virtue like JOSEPH SURFACE, especially if the objects of its sympathy are remote. It is of the Barraboorha-Ghar type of excellence.

THE German Government proposes to test the temper of the Parliament by the arrest of certain Deputies on charges of violating the Socialist law. The reception this will meet with, will foreshadow the fate of the bill proposing to lodge in the hands of a commission power to discipline members for speeches distateful to the majority, or in other words, to destroy the freedom of parliamentary discussion. Dispatches from Berlin state there is but little doubt but the bill will be rejected. Its adoption would probably hasten the crisis which appears imminent in Germany.

THE legislation that will probably pass Congress, for a National Board of Health, to checkmate "yellow jack," the plague and the cholera, provides that the Board shall consist of seven members, to be appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. Not more than one member is to be appointed from any one State. The compensation of each during the time when actually employed in the performance of his duties, is to be ten dollars a day, and reasonable expenses. The Surgeon General of the army and the Surgeon General of the navy are to be members of the Board, without additional pay. It is this Board that will have control of the National quarantine regulations.

THE East river bridge between New York and Brooklyn, will require $3,500,000 for its completion, although eight millions have already been spent upon it. The ferrymen are making a strong fight against it, and the Standard Oil Company is classed as in the field opposing further appropriations. Just why is not stated, unless the Standard has some of its surplus in East river ferries. This great monopoly bestrides the continent like a Colossus. Its power is felt on the Pacific coast as well as the Atlantic, and in half a dozen States and with all the great railroads it seems to be master rather than servant. It snubs Supreme Courts, manages Legislatures, and defies Congress. Of course there will be an end of all this some time, and it may come with a crash.

THE House Wednesday adopted an amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill, repealing the jurors' test oath, which has been used by HAYES' Marshals to pack Southern juries that convictions may be secured. Some of the outrages of this character within the last few months would disgrace any despotism on the face of the globe. The test oath was once repealed by Congress, but was interpolated in the revised statutes, and in this state re-enacted. The proceeding was a great deal like the smart trickery by which silver was demonetized. The Democrats in Congress will insist on the repeal, even at the risk of an extra session. They can well afford to go to the country on such an issue. The test oath is at war with every American idea of honesty and fair play.

IN the heart of New York State is what is known as the Oneida Community. The Communists number about three hundred persons, and the property controlled by them is worth about $500,000. They differ from the Mormons, in that they have a common property and use the "no-wife system" instead of the "many-wife system." They classify humanity as one-wife, many-wife and no-wife peoples. Meetings are being held in New York to secure a law that will break up the Community, as their pernicious doctrines are contaminating young girls and men. There appears to be no law on the statute book that meets their case. They raise children on the principle of stock raisers. The family has no existence, and although prosperous and industrious, the Community is a bad lot.

THE whitewash of STANLEY MATTHEWS by a special committee of the Senate, raised at his own instance, may be considered closed. This farce will be completed by a report mildly censuring his correspondence with ANDERSON as indiscreet, but not touching the real merits of the inquiry. MATTHEWS has been examined in secret, and ANDERSON has not been called as a witness; nor has Mr. Justice HARLAN, whose name is discreditably mixed up in the business, been even asked for an explanation. From first to last this whole proceeding has been a disgraceful sham, unworthy the name of an investigation, and conducted in a manner to hide truth from the public, and to save MATTHEWS from the penalty of his criminal collusion. In the affair of ANDERSON and his letters, as the New York *Sun* says, HAYES, EVARTS, HARLAN, and MATTHEWS appear far worse than ANDERSON does, for they were all concerned in prostituting the public patronage to reward a fraud of which they were distinctly informed, and to silence the tongue of an informer who threatened exposure of the villainy.

THE French Government has issued a decree making the Marsellaise hymn the national anthem. During the reign of Louis Napoleon it was not permitted to sing this stirring hymn. An exception was made, however, in allowing the French soldiers to sing it just before storming the Malakoff, but it was considered too stimulating a melody for the ordinary use of the second Empire. *Partant pour la Syrie*, composed by Louis Napoleon's mother, was the national air even after the establishment of the Republic the "Marsellaise" was not recognized as a national air and all "alonging and marshonging" was regarded as Communistic. Since the fall of MacMahon however, the logic of events has brought the true Republicans to the fore front, and now, if the fierce Gaul wishes to allong and marshong and form his battalions and fertilize his fields with the impure blood of tyrants, he is at liberty to do so.

BEN BUTLER tells this story of a war incident while he was in command at New Orleans: A colonel up in the Red River region made application for a furlough, which was refused him. Soon after the colonel left his command without permission, and went to New Orleans, where he was arrested and put in irons as a deserter. Upon an intimation that he wished to make an explanation Butler had him brought to his headquarters. "Well, sir," said the General, sternly, "what have you to say in explanation of your conduct?" "Well, General, there are two Jews up yonder who have some cotton they want to get through my lines. First they offered me $500, which I refused. Then they offered me $1,000 to let them take it through the lines. Then $5,000, and $25,000, and at last they offered a hundred thousand; and I tell you, General, they were getting so near my figures I thought I'd better leave."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

SENATOR WALLACE'S wife is reported to be seriously ill at their home in Clearfield.

SENATOR SHIELDS will deliver an address in Baltimore on Robert Emmet's anniversary, March 4.

DUBLIN thinks of celebrating the centenary of the birth of the poet Moore which occurs on the 28th of May.

OHIO now presents the anomaly of allowing women to practice as lawyers in all the Courts of the State, at the same time not one of them can be a Notary Public.

WADE HAMPTON, it is said, will soon marry Mrs. Pickens the widow of Governor Pickens, of South Carolina. The wife of Senator Butler is a step-daughter of Mrs. Pickens.

THE New York *World* defines the art of teaching in schools to be "scrubbing the tablets of the minds of urchins to the end that they may obliterate the stains of hereditary stupidity or personal blockheadedness."

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT is recently described as being somewhat low of stature, well-rounded, with a clear English complexion, warm, auburn-brown hair, fine eyes and spirited nostrils and mouth

GENERAL ROSSER, Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railway, says that if Senator Windom will send on 2,000 negroes he will put them at work during the summer and thus help to carry out the Senator's colonizing scheme.

THE Alabama Legislature has adjourned. It authorized the substitution of six per cent. for the falling due eight per cent. State bonds. This will reduce the interest fund very considerably, as it is believed the sixes can be readily sold at par.

NEW YORK State has its Abbey Smith in Sarah D. Wheeler, of Greenfield. She is a wealthy maiden, and has been sentenced to the county jail until she pays a fine and costs of $150, because she would not pay her taxes of $65 unless she could vote.

JOHN SPEICHER, who was at one time a companion-in-arms with Louis Napoleon III, died at Wabash, Indiana, on Wednesday. He visited the Emperor at Paris just before the Franco-German war, and was warmly welcomed by Louis. He owned a valuable farm near Wabash.

THE Democrats and Nationals of Portland Maine, will run a fusion ticket at the approaching election. These municipal elections will be of the first importance, as showing how many of the Republicans who deserted to the Greenback banner last year have elected to remain with it.

THE New Orleans *Democrat* says "that there can be no doubt that the United States grand jury was organized with the prosecution of prominent Louisiana Democrats in view. All its members but two are pronounced Republicans, and eleven of the sixteen still hold positions in the Custom House."

SPINDLE BRACKLEN, Uncle Sam's boy who refused a midshipman's warrant in the Queen's Navey (after passing his examination with the highest honors) because, before accepting the warrant, he was obliged to renounce his allegiance to the United States, is about to be appointed an ensign in our navy.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS says of Bayard Taylor: "He was a simple, honorable, upright man, with a lofty literary ambition, and the most unwearied devotion to literary work. His literary endeavors were of the highest aim, and the excellence of his work is indisputable."

THE decision of United States Judge Baxter to appoint a receiver for Memphis, Tenn., was prompted, says the *Appeal* of that city, by a desire to facilitate a compromise with the city's bondholders. The judge will define elaborately the powers and functions of the new officer.

THE great objection to the Tennessee law compelling insurance companies to pay the full amount of the policies when the loss is total is that it offers a premium for incendiarism; but the companies have brought it upon themselves by their attempts to take advantage of every legal quibble to avoid the payment of claims that are just.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Atlanta (Ga.,) *Constitution* has been talking with leading citizens of that place about General Sherman's letter on Georgia's prospects. They almost all praised the letter very warmly, and agreed that "the general circulation of this letter in the North would be of incalculable service in dispelling some of the rankest delusions and prejudices now militating against our increase in wealth and population."

THE New York *Mail* has this quite too awfully interesting item: "A New York bridegroom recently sent a pair of diamond earrings to his bride, inclosing the box containing them in a jewel casket, fourteen by sixteen inches and nineteen inches high. The sides of the box were of solid selected Marechal Neil buds, bound by a rim of tea rosebuds,; the cover was of superb white rosebuds. A ring of violets was the lid-lifter. The inside of the box was lined with white satin."

W. W. SCRANTON of Luzerne has recovered $1,000 damages for libel against Chase of the Scranton *Times*. This is the case into which Judge W. H. Stanton has been dragged by Chase, who finally admitted upon oath his own responsibility for the publication of the articles. The suit grew out of an article in the *Times*, in which the Scranton Vigilantes, led by W. W. Scranton, were charged with the murder of three men killed in August, 1877. The defense was that the men killed were rioters.

OIL CITY, Pa., has an energetic priest, Father Carroll, whose Church has a congregation of 2,000, with a school of 300 children, taught by six sisters; a Sunday school of 300 scholars, a temperance society of 75 men, a young women's sodality of 75 members, a rosary society of 100 members, a boys' temperance society 100 strong and an insurance society of 40 members. The Church owns its edifice, priest's residence, sisters' house and school-house and a cemetery, and is out of debt, with money in the treasury.

PROF. E. D. NEIL, of Macalester College writes to the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* in reference to the statement that "the founder of the Washington family in Holland and Germany was a brother of the Virginia immigrant." He says that Joseph L. Chester, L.L. D., known in England for his great work on "The Register of Westminster Abbey," recently wrote to him that "fifteen years' earnest work on my part have not yet established the ancestry of George Washington." In England there appears to be no trace of the father of John Washington, the founder of the Virginia family.

GEN. PUTNAM AT HORSE NECK.

Are the Pictures in the School Books All Illusory?

Did the General Ride Down the Stone Steps Waving his Trusty Sword?

GREENWICH, Conn., February 16.—We are to have a Centennial celebration here. In ten days it will be a hundred years since Old Put was credited with dashing on horseback down the staircased precipice at Horse Neck. If it is true that he did so, it is a big thing, and worthy of a Centennial celebration. The story, however, seems to have sprung from the patriotic imaginations of our Revolutionary sires. One portion of General Washington's orders, on going into winter quarters in 1778, reads as follows:

> The remaining three brigades, composed of the New Hampshire and Connecticut troops and Hazen's regiment, will be posted in the vicinity of Danbury for the protection of the country lying along the Sound to cover our magazines lying on Connecticut river, and to aid the Highlands on any serious movement of the enemy that way.

General Putnam was assigned to command these forces, and also Sheldon's cavalry, at Durham. Popular history says that in the latter part of February Governor Tryon, with 1,500 troopers, advanced against Greenwich. Putnam chanced to be visiting his picket near by, at Horse Neck. A church stood on the brow of the hill. A flight of stone steps formed the dizzy stairway by which the villagers ascended to worship. Putnam on finding that he was being surrounded, ordered the picket to provide their for safety by retiring to a swamp inaccessible to horse, and secured his own by plunging down the precipice at full trot. Nearly a hundred stone steps led from the ledge to the road below. The dragoons, who were only a sword's length from Putnam, stopped short at the verge of the stairway. They dared not follow, and before they could gain the valley by going round the brow of the hill, in the ordinary road, he was far enough beyond their reach."

Other historians say that the number of steps was exactly seventy; and they add that Putnam received a volley from the baffled dragoons, "one bullet passing through his hat, in consequence of which Governor Tryon sent him as a present a complete new suit of clothes." A wood engraving depicts this thrilling scene. Putnam's horse is galloping down a stairway of granite slabs, each seemingly about a foot high, and the stairway itself was straight as an arrow. The steed has just reached the seventeenth step from the top, and his rider, holding the rein loosely in his left hand, waves his sword above his head, while he looks upward and backward at his chagrined pursuers, who pour in upon him a wholly ineffectual volley.

In Putnam's official report of the affair, made the fourth day after its occurrence, he does not allude to plunging down any staircase or precipice,

In no private letter of Putnam is any mention made of a perilous ride at Horse Neck. In short, the suspicion arises that the famous exploit may have grown out of Putnam's casual mention that his troops went one way and he another—the inference being unwarrantably drawn that he went over the precipice.

But the legend holds good as history until the contrary is proved. Hence there will be a roar of cannon, ringing of bells, banqueting, speech making and processions, with, of course, visits to the hill at Horse Neck and to the house where Putnam is said to have had his headquarters. The celebration is fixed for Washington's Birthday, though the actual plunge was made on February 26th; but there are advantages in combining the two celebrations, and perhaps the only real disadvantage will be that of preventing the orators from beginning with the usual "On this day one hundred years ago."

PLAGUES IN RUSSIA.

The Moscow Visitation of 1770–71.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

The appearance of the plague in the Astrachan Government has revived the memory of the terrible outbreak in Moscow during part of the years 1770 and 1771. The first victims were the soldiers whom shot and steel had spared during the war waged against Turkey. It then made its way into Russia from the southwest, extending as far north as Serpukhof. It first began to declare itself in December, 1770; but it was for some time ignored or denied, the Empress Catharine II. writing to say that if any one said there was a plague in Moscow he lied; nothing but fever was to be feared. But, after being kept under by the winter's frost and officially protested against during the summer, the pest burst forth in the autumn with a fury which even ukases could not control. By the middle of September, 1771, the condition of Moscow was terrible. From eight hundred to one thousand deaths took place every day. The upper classes fled from the plague-stricken town, and the populace took to rioting. On the 16th (27th) of September broke out what is generally known as the "tchumny bunt," or plague riot. The populace assembled in crowds before one of the gates of the kremlin, wishing to avail themselves of the good offices of the Bogolyubof miraculous Mandonna. The Archbishop Ambrose Zertis-Kamensky prudently ordered the picture to be removed from its usual locality to a more open spot, in order to avoid the danger likely to arise from the thronging together of so many plague-fearing worshipers. A cry was raised that he was stealing the holy portrait, and that he must be put to death. He fled in disguise from the kremlin and took refuge in the Donskoi monastery. Thither, however, he was pursued, and there he was torn from behind the altar. "For two hours," according to the evidence of an eye-witness, he was beaten with a cudgel. Then he was left for dead. But after a time his right hand was seen to move, whereupon the rioters again attacked him, beating him on the head till he died. Only by grape-shot was the riot suppressed. A few days later arrived in Moscow Count Gregory Orlof, sent expressly by the Empress to put down the plague. The city, so long deprived of guidance, received him with rapture. And in truth he deserved to be hailed with acclamation; for he attacked the plague with such vigor that he overcame it. Drawing a number of sanitary cordons round Moscow, he maintained so strict a quarantine that even the dogs which ran across his lines and the crows which flew over them were shot. All popular gatherings were prohibited; no burials were allowed within the city; and the faithful were even prevented from entering the churches, being obliged to listen to divine service from without. Before Count Orlof's arrival, the common people had shown a decided aversion toward the hospitals, in which they were roughly treated and badly fed by coarse and ignorant medical practitioners. Orlof inspected the buildings set apart for the sufferers, visited them frequently, and soon brought about a change greatly for the better in the treatment of the patients. The number of daily deaths then fell to three hundred, and then became smaller and smaller until the plague was stayed. Count Orlof was enabled on November 28 (O. S.) to leave Moscow rejoicing over a clean bill of health. On his return to St. Petersburg the Count was received with many manifestations of joy and triumph. A medal was struck in his honor, bearing on one side his portrait, and on the other a representation of Curtius leaping into the gulf; with an inscription proclaiming that "Russia, too, possessed such sons." Hercules slaying the Lernæn Hydra would have formed, perhaps a more appropriate image.

JOSEPH ARCH, the English agitator, is disgusted with the corruption which prevails among the officers of the Agricultural Laborers' Union. He says that it costs $35,000 to collect $50,000.

THE CHINESE DEBATE.

The Senate Debate on Saturday and Who Took Part.

The Old Stock Arguments Thrashed Over Again.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Saturday morning at eleven o'clock the Senate was called to order with the general understanding that the oldest Senator on the floor, Hannibal Hamlin, the venerable old Democrat who turned Republican during the Kansas and Nebraska struggle, and who was put on the ticket and elected with Lincoln the first time, was to speak on the Chinese question. He favored their general admission in a few words at the close of last night's session, and to hear him out this morning the Senate adjourned.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

It was after twelve when the old fellow came in with his swallow-tailed coat and his big rimmed gold spectacles. He is by no means feeble, but fat and spry; his smooth, brown face looks like Speaker Randall's somewhat. He has had an eventful life so far as holding public office is concerned. Born in Bangor, Maine, in 1800, he runs neck and neck with the century. The change in the calendar must strike his ear with peculiar force. As the old fellow with the scythe and hour glass is pushed aside on the calendar by the new year, which comes like a blooming boy to retire at the end of twelve calendar months with the records of the year's events indelibly stamped as the history of that period.

Hamlin was a compositor in a printing office, studied law, went to the Legislature in 1837, was there for seven years, during which time he was presiding officer three years, then he was sent to Congress. To the lower House first; then in 1848 to the Senate, where he now sits. That time covers the life, or ante dates the lives of the majority of people now living.

POSSIBLY A JOB.

Before he got started the Senate got off on a questien of guaranteeing bonds of the District of Columbia. Rollins of New Hampshire, introduced the measure, and Francis Kernan, the Senator from New York, objected. It sounded like an old rooster job. Edmunds pricked up his ears and sustained Kernan. Then the big Senator from Arkansas, Dorsey, opposed him. He looks like the prize fighter John Morrissey. He is the Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, a position that, with all the improvements and extravagances of the last ten years, has been one of the best positions for a man "on the make," that could be hunted up.

Eaton of Connecticut, supported Kernan, so did Salisbury of Delaware. It seems to me you can always tell a corrupt measure by the men who support it.

Dorsey tries to lecture Kernan on his captious objections to everything about the District.

Kernan bounces to his feet. "Sir. I have been in this Senate since 1875, and I have seen many things which make me suspicious of this District business."

The prize fighter subsides, but he has it set up, Kernan can't amend the bill, and another endorsement of water bonds for the District of Columbia. Then McPherson gives notice that he will call up on Monday the bill to regulate the exportation of cattle and tells in a few words how important the measure is that our export of 4,000 head of cattle has been stopped, and should it continue every man connected with the cattle trade would be ruined.

A CHANCE FOR SHIELDS.

The "tall sycamore of the Wabash" then calls the chair, or Mr. President, as the presiding officer in the Senate is always called. He gives notice that next Thursday he would call up the bill to pension the soldiers of the Mexican war—for the purpose—and here he emphasized it—for the purpose of enabling the Senator from Missouri—General Shields—to speak on that subject. So you may look for the old Cherebusco. It will all be done in choice western vernacular, seasoned with a little brogue. Shields is no scholar. He can't rip with Eropides nor sock with Socrates, dodge with Dioganees or shake with Shakpesare, but he has beat them all coming to the United States Senate.

THE CHINESE DEBATE.

The most comprehensive speech to-day on this question for a short speech, was that delivered by Senator Morgan of Alabama. It was the address of a scholar. The other speeches on this question are nearly all alike—the same platitudes, "rice and rats"—what they eat, taking their bones out of the country, etc., etc., as though that is a *grave* cause of complaint.

EUSTIS OF LOUISIANA,

followed Hamlin. The galleries are well filled, the Senators seem to be all present and are paying close attention to Eustis. He is making a regular campaign speech, says "Loo-ees-e-anner like a regular down-South-ian always. "When the French people acquired Loo-ees-e-anner," etc., etc. "I don't mind the people rioting," said Eustis on the Chinese question. "Very small things make a riot sometimes. History is full of such things. When the people of Louisiana thought they had to drink Spanish wine they raised a riot. You people in New York raised a riot once on account of an actor, and I have seen in Germany a riot at which a great many people were killed merely because the brewers raised the price of lager beer. And if the people of this country should be deprived of their stimulants, such as whisky or the fiery speeches of the Senator from Maine (Blaine), there would be a riot." When Eustis closed he was warmly congratulated by the Democratic Senators. But here is

BLAINE ON HIS FEET.

His big white face, his whiter beard and hair, and his closely buttoned up coat, make him a marked figure. Then his voice, wicked and venomous. Crouch down, Eustis; for if Blaine gets across to your side, look out. Blaine is at home in a scuffle like this. Eustis, if you knew what was good for the Democratic party, you would have let Blaine alone. Blaine is overpowering. He never tires you, notwithstanding he is against you; but then, after he has talked a few minutes, you feel like applauding the cuss. Blaine and Thurman are the orators of the Senate. Bold, aggressive, loud voiced, logical, they take you with them.

"I assert," says Blaine, "that no where on the broad earth, no where under the wide heavens, has ever free labor been been brought into competition with slave labor, that slave labor did not drag down the price of free labor. I appeal to an unbroken history of two centuries. You may try it in the old slave days, you may try it with the coolie in Peru, or the Chinaman on the Pacific coast, it is all the same; the lower strata pulls down the upper."

DAWES OF MASSACHUSETTS,

who rarely speaks, followed Blaine, and everybody began to think this thing was good for another week. Dawes is not a pleasant speaker, hoarse and violent in his voice and actions. He pitched into Blaine and said he ought to take warning from the wrecks of politicians which are strewn along the path of progress of time in this country by their following the sudden feelings like this anti-Chinese warfare. He spoke of the God-given right of every man in the world to change his home or residence, and he hoped a blow would not be struck at that right by our government first.

Davis of Illinois, closed the Chinese debate. He so seldom speaks that all turned to see what the big ex-judge had to say. He spoke but a few words.

The first vote was an amendment offered by Conkling, giving notice to the Emperor that he would abrogate the treaty by and by. The vote was close, 31 to 33.

THURMAN, EDMUNDS AND OTHERS.

Thurman—"The remarks of the Senator from Vermont verify my understanding of his amendment. I hope the Senator from California will not agree to it. I shall never agree to say that China would be justified by the passage of this act to shut her fine ports against American vessels. This act is merely regulating who shall become residents of our country. If she shuts her ports for that they will be opened as they have been opened, by the mouth of cannon."

Edmunds replies. He is a mere quibbler compared with Thurman. Thurman—"Now, what is the right of expatriation? It is the right to leave one's country. It is not, if I may be allowed to coin a word, infatuation, it is not the right to force one's self on somebody." The old Judge hauled them over the coals for awhile. "China has no right to take offense at this bill. There is no danger of our commercial interests. This is no new question. Every Senator from the Pacific slope, since I have occupied a seat on this floor, have urged us to act on this question.

Conkling then rose with his mocking manner and replied to Thurman. "In reply," says Conkling, "to the magnificent disdain with which the Senator from Ohio moves away from him a few suggestions, I will say," &c. "Is there any lawyer so ensnarled in law who does not know," &c.

The pictures of Mephistophles bowing down depicts Conkling doubling down. Conkling holds the bill in his hand; he lays it on the desk before him and points at it; he deepens his voice and stages it. You never rid yourself of the contempt you have for Conkling's acting. Hire a hall, Roscoe, and play.

Sargent of California, taunted Conkling with trying to defeat the bill by all means in his power. Conkling bounced back at Sargent. "Mr. President," said he, "In the dynamics of politics I am as free to oppose this bill as any Senator can be, and it will cost me little effort to be frank with the Senator from California." Then he went for the bill, styling it hasty and favoring a new treaty.

It was a splendid burst of poetic eloquence when he quotes: "Before I break the word I have the power to keep, I would lose the life I have the power to give." "Had the committee reported the amendment I offered," said he, "the very Senators who now stand straining in the slip for this bill, and no other, would they not have supported it cordially?"

Hipple Mitchell, who sits immediately in front of Conkling, rises up and asks him a question, reading from a page of cap paper.

Conkling said the question was so long that it broke in two.

Hipple tried it again, and then Conkling put on his "sardonic grin," and got after Mitchell.

Thurman then went after Conkling, ridiculing his affected way. "This child of nature," says Thurman, "is so artless in his manner that the reproof he has given me"—then he played with Conkling and the Senators laughed.

This made Roscoe mad. He came back at the Judge by telling a story that Lincoln had told him. That he had known a fellow out West who, by the sheer force of brass, in reiterating one thing over and over again, won with it, as was said by the Senator from Ohio, "by the fortuitous combination of unforseen circumstances." They chaffered on in this way until half-past six in the evening. The audience thinned out from the galleries and the Senators looked tired. At seven o'clock a vote was had and the bill was passed—yeas, 39; nays, 26.

BANK ASSESSORS.

List of Appointments Made for Allegheny and Philadelphia

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

HARRISBURG, February 17.—Noyes and Schell made the following appointments to-day for bank Assessors:

Allegheny—William Graydon Smith, William McClellan, Henry B. Long, William H. Mechling, James W. Patterson.

Philadelphia—Joseph A. Kerd, Jefferson J. Young, Andrew M. Parker, John McGrath, A. J. Phillips, Charles N. Pine, Thomas M. Pearce and Donahoe. Montgomery, William Schall.

Millions Divided by Lot.

(From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.)

It was supposed that the division of the Bailey estate was made by lottery for the first time in this State. It appears, however, that one of the largest estates in Missouri was partitioned in 1863-64, under the direction of Mr. Britton A. Hill, counsellor for the estate of Peter Lindell, the real estate alone being valued at about $6,000,000. There were ten heirs. The estate was accurately surveyed, numbered and platted, and each lot was appraised. The commissioners then divided the lots into ten equal shares, and each share was bound in a volume with its plats and streets and descriptive calls. On the day of the allotment, in 1864, the heirs met in the unfinished room in the second story at the southeast corner of the first Lindell hotel. The ten numbers of the shares were written on the respective shares from one to ten by the counsellor; and ten numbers were written on ten square pieces of paper and placed in a hat; the names of the ten heirs were written on ten other square pieces of paper and placed in another hat. All being ready, a crippled boy beggar, passing in Washington avenue was called in, blindfolded under protest, and directed to draw one paper from each hat, thus designating the heir and number of the share, and to continue until the drawing of lots was completed. The boy was given ten gold half eagles.

Grevy's Common Sense.

(Paris Letter.)

The elevation of M. Grevy to the highest office of the State is one which, if it does not give pleasure, must inspire confidence in men of all parties, no matter how reactionary they may be. It is impossible not to respect a man who in the long course of an eventful public life, which he began when as a boy of 17 he took a barricade in the revolution of 1830, has been guilty of no inconsistency or political conduct unworthy of a man of high character. If he is cold, stern, and impassive, he is upright, well balanced, and judicial, and these qualities are too rare among the impulsive politicians of France not to render their possessor a man of the utmost value. No man in France has had more parliamentary experience, no one has a more intimate knowledge of the men and of the shades of party which compose the Chamber over which he has presided for so many years. Without possessing either the talent or the eloquence of M. Dufaure, M. Grevy in many respects resembles him in character. The Government may become somewhat bourgeois, but at all events it will no longer be military. The egotism and vanity of Thiers and the dense stupidity of the Marshal will be relieved by the respectable common sense of M. Grevy, who, if I am not very much mistaken, will make a far better President than either of his predecessors.

WHEN ex-Governor Fenton's daughter was presented at the Vatican last month, the Pope conversed fluently in the English tongue.

How to Get Sick:

Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know

HOW TO GET WELL.

Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column. fe22:2wW

WASHINGTON.

Report of the Committee on the Hot Springs Commission.

Great Preparations Making to Give Chandler and Logan a Big Reception.

DEMOCRATIC HOUSE CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, February 17.—Immediately after adjournment, a House Democratic caucus was held, and the present system of Government printing was considered.

Mr. Rice offered a resolution providing that public printing be given out by contract by the Clerk of the House, that officer to give bonds sufficient to insure a proper discharge of his duty.

A subsequent resolution offered by Mr. Willis of New York, was adopted. It sets forth that as the office of Public Printer was being conducted in an extravagant and unsatisfactory manner, it should be abolished, and arrangements be made for giving out the public printing by contract on properly guarded conditions. A committee will be appointed to report on the subject to the adjourned caucus on Thursday next

GENERAL DEFICIENCY BILL.

Among the appropriations made by the General Deficiency bill passed by the House to-day, are the following: For the payment of judgments of United States Court of Claims, $84,786; additional amount to be used in suppressing illicit distilling for 1879, $25,000; subsistence during 1879 of several tribes of Indian Territory, $25,000; expenses of United States Courts for the year 1878, $110,000; pay and traveling expenses and general expenses of the army for the fiscal year of 1879, $700,000; to supply deficiency in appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal yaar, 1879, $466,533. This amount, taken in connection with $1,250,000 appropriated by the act of June 20, 1878, for general expenses of the District of Columbia, being fifty per centum of expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, for public printing and binding, printing Congressional Record, &c., $350,000; for compensation of postmasters for 1878, $241,921; for army transportation and incidental expenses, $97,479; for horses, &c., lost in military service, $58,172; the total sum recommended by the bill is $2,579,040.

HARTRANFT POSTMASTER.

The Senate has confirmed John F. Hartranft Postmaster in Philadelphia, and A. Louden Snowden, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint.

THE CHINESE BILL.

WASHINGTON, February 18.—It is the decided impression here that the President will sign the bill to restrict Chinese immigration. Secretary Evarts, who at first was opposed to any repressive legislation, is now in favor of it, inasmuch as every overture made by him to the Chinese Embassy looking to a diplomatic arrangement was rejected. While the President does not favor the bill in all its details, and thinks had there been no political considerations at stake that a better measure could have been enacted, still he is not inclined to disapprove of the measure which has passed, and he will, it is said, sign it. It is said, also, that the Government of China has long been dissatisfied with the Burlingame Treaty, and will be glad to take advantage of the bill just passed in both Houses to serve the required notice for the abrogation of the entire treaty. It is thought to be for this reason the Embassy has acted so stubbornly.

As the House has not yet acted on the immaterial amendments incorporated in the Senate to the bill it is not probable it will reach the President for signature until the last of the week.

THE GREENBACKERS.

Dr. De La Matyr of Indiana, who is sojourning in Florida, is expected here on Saturday next, to attend a meeting of Greenbackers to be held in this city on the 22d inst. Those who are expected to attend are Ladd and Murch of Maine, De La Matyr of Indiana, Smith of New Jersey, Ford of Missouri, Weaver and Gillette of Iowa, Law of Alabama, Russell of North Carolina, Yocum of Pennsylvania, and Jones of Texas. The meeting is arranged for the 22d inst., and was determined upon at a convention of Greenbackers held in this city last November. The leaders of this movement now claim twenty-one members of the Forty-sixth Congress, and the plan, it is said, is to make a caucus nomination for speaker without regard to party politics, so as to hold the balance of power in the organization of the next Congress. It is also claimed that a number of Republicans will also act with the Greenbackers, but the leaders of the party are not anxious to secure recruits from this side of the House, as they do not count on a fight to weaken the Democratic strength.

TWO VACANT CHAIRS.

W. B. Fleming has been sworn in in the House as Representative from the First district of Georgia, to fill the unexpired term of the late Representative Hartridge. There are now but two vacant seats in the House—those of the First district of Michigan (Williams') and the Sixth district of Texas (Schleicher's).

SUPPLYING DEFICIENCIES.

The following is the full text of a resolution prepared by Representative Wood of New York, relative to supplying the deficiency caused by the bill for the payment of arrearages of pensions, and which will be laid before the Ways and Means Committee for action:

WHEREAS, The amount necessary to be provided for the "arrears of pensions," created by the act of January 25, 1879, as officially reported to the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter of February 12, 1879, will be $4,500,000; and

WHEREAS, The Secretary of the Treasury further states in this letter that the estimated receipts and expenditures if the arrears of pensions be provided for will leave a deficiency at the end of the next fiscal year of $27,062,419 71; and

WHEREAS, the Secretary further states that there are but two means of supplying this deficiency, viz: By additional taxation or by the sale of four per cent. bonds, the latter method of which he recommends; and whereas, the people cannot bear the burthen of additional taxation, and it is inexpedient to increase the bonded debt; and whereas, by the monthly statement of the public debt issued by the Secretary of the Treasury February 1, 1879, there was a cash balance in the Treasury of $142,672,049 94, a part of which is reserved for purposes of resumption, under the act of January 14, 1879; and whereas, there can be no good reason at this time for the reserve of so large a sum, which produces no interest and against which there can be no large probable demand, and in view of the fact that the Secretary has no authority to sell bonds for resumption purposes whenever required for that purpose; therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay out of the cash balance in the treasury now in hand and unexpended any money that may be required to pay the arrears of pensions required by the act of January 25, 1879, or to issue temporary certificates of indebtedness redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, bearing four per cent. interest, the proceeds of which shall be applied to this object.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, February 19.—General Barlow was before the Potter Committee again to-day and the argument he prepared for the Republicans to read before the Florida Returning Board, was put in evidence.

Hiscock declined to question him in regard to it.

Wm. E. Chandler was recalled, but nothing new was elicited.

JONES' TELEGRAPH BILL.

Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, to-day made a brief statement to the Senate Committee on Railroads. He said the letter he had written some years ago, and introduced in arguments upon the Jones bill before the committee grew out of the warfare of the Western Associated Press and New York Associated Press. He closed by saying: "In the war between the Western Associated Press and the New York Associated Press in 1866, the Western Union Telegraph Company treated us with absolute fairness, but now they furnish the opposition press in the West at lower rates than they serve us."

THE HOT SPRINGS COMMISSION.

The report of the special committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the causes of the omission of the Hot Springs section from the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill last session, says that all the evidence goes to show that the omission was a clerical error, made by the overworked and exhausted members and clerks of the House Committee while enrolling the voluminous and intricate bill in sections as they came from the Conference Committee during the last hours of the session, and it is conclusively proven that neither Senator Conover nor any member of the Senate is any way implicated in the loss or omission of the section from the bill in question, and that the bill did not come into the possession of Senator Conover or any member of the Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills, or Clerk of the committee, from the time it left the House Committee, till it was placed before the President.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 18.—Now if you want to see an industrious lot of beavers look in on both houses of Congress. They shoveled the money out yesterday with a grain shovel. Millions for improvements, but

NOT ONE CENT FOR PITTSBURGH.

With two members and three or four special correspondents, we have made a bad show. It is privately circulated by Erett that he intends to have Don Cameron amend the River and Harbor bill in the Senate so as to cover this conspicuous failure, of which I cannot help but feel sorry; but he charged the reporters to whom he gave this news not to say anything about it till he got it in for fear the coal men might find it out. Captain Miller of Port Perry, will drop on it you may depend. Of course Cameron does not mean to have it passed as he wants the appropriation for the Harrisburgh and Philadelphia Postoffices to go through, but then he will put it in and the Conference Committee can strike it out.

THE CENSUS BILL.

Cox of New York, to-day got up the new Census bill, and in doing so he had a parliamentary triumph rarely achieved. A committee when they band together can get up a bill—particularly the Ways and Means or Appropriation Committee. They have under the rules the right of the legislative road as it were, and when the Chairman of Ways and Means (Fernando Wood), or of Appropriations (Atkins) blow their bugles it is generally notice that they are to have their own way. But Samuel Sullivan Cox didn't quite give in to that to-day, and actually beat back both committees and got up his Census bill. By a special order fixed last week the Ways and Means Committee was given to-day for reports from that committee, and Chairman Wood tried to hold the floor, but the House gave preference to the Census Committee. Finding that the Ways and Means Committee had been beaten, Mr. Eugene Hale, in the absence of Chairman Atkins, tried to have the House consider the Legislative Appropriation bill, but this also failed, and the Census Committee had the floor.

SUNSET COX'S SPEECH.

Cox then made an elegant speech on the necessity of a correct census, and of taking the power of appointing Supervisors out of the hands of the United States Marshals and putting it with the Governors of each State. He dwelt on the magnificent resources of the country, and when he closed was loudly applauded. Cox is a plucky little fellow. His reply to the great anti-slavery agitator, Owen Lovejoy, when the big Owen taunted him with being a little-boned statesman, and as to what would be on his tombstone, Cox asked him to listen to what ought to be written on his tombstone:

"Beneath this slab, good Owen Lovejoy lies,
Little in everything except his size;
What, though his burly body fill this hole,
Yet through hell's keyhole crept his little soul."

There isn't many of them got much business with Cox in a jawing match, anyway.

Garfield made a good point when he said he did not like the idea of sending a United States Marshal around to take the census, that the people associated the Marshals office with seizures and imprisonments, and and the census ought not to be taken by those officers.

CHANDLER AND LOGAN.

Old Zack Chandler is expected here on Friday, and a committee on "enthusiasm" has been appointed to get up a reception. Two to one if old Zach won't be full as a goose and bitter as—well, as can be.

Black Jack Logan is due on Thursday. All the arrangements have been completed for his reception. The only band of music they have here is the Marine Band, and that cannot be got out on every occasion, so that the celebration in that regard will be a tame affair. Chandler don't care for music. He makes his own music where he goes. The Grant movement will get along right lively now, when all these noble friends take hold. Zack Chandler and Judge Black look very much alike. As the mischievous girl said to the fellow she had fooled: "You think nature didn't put that big nose on me for nothing." Chandler's big nose and Judge Black's are very much alike.

MINING AND RAILROADS.

Representatives Ben Wilson of West Virginia, Hon. Nicholas Muller of New York, and other members, have formed a big mining company to operate on the line of Huntingdon's road.

Huntingdon is here watching his rival and putting in a bulletin every morning of how much track was laid the day before on the line coming east from Fort Yuma towards El Paso. Here is a sample:

END OF TRACK S. P. R. R.,
ARIZONA, Feb. 16.

Ninety-nine hundred feet of track laid yesterday. Graders thirty-eight miles ahead. We hope to overtake them with track near Maricopa.

J. H. STROBRIDGE,
Chief of Construction.

This is the modern way of bulldozing a Congressman into a realization of what is being done.

Garland gave notice to-day again that he would call up the Texas Pacific bill on Thursday. It is whispered around that Stanley Matthews refused to call it up again.

VACANCY IN SUPREME COURT.

Judge Hunt of United States Supreme Court, is lying very low, and Stanley Matthews or Senator Edmunds are talked of as his successor. Edmunds is a big man in small things, and a small man in big things. Judge Collamar, when here in the Senate with Edmunds, used to say that Edmunds could see a fly on a barn door at a greater distance than anyone else, but couldn't see the door at all.

RICE OF OHIO.

General Rice, the Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, put through the largest bill with the least trouble yesterday, ever passed. It was the pension arrearage bill. General Rice is considered one of the fair est men in the House. He lost a leg in the war, and with the help of a wooden one he means to run for Governor of Ohio next time. From my observation of all the candidates, Ewing, Thurman, M'Mahon, I would think General Rice could beat them all. He is a handsome, black curly headed man of about forty-five—hops around on his wooden pedestal quite lively; his word is his bond, and when he makes a statement to the House he can sweep it which ever way he wants to.

PERSONAL AND POINTED.

Speaker Randall was in receipt all day to-day of telegrams from the Philadelphia municipal election, and was in excellent humor.

Lieutenant Cowden, the Mississippi river engineer, says he is going to lecture before the coal men in Pittsburgh this week some time.

Chan. Black and the whole Northern Pacific railroad interest is here to get an extention of time for the completion of the road. "We don't want to be confiscated," says Chan.

Stoddard Johnson, State Auditor of Kentucky, is here, it is said, in the intricate of the Texas Pacific.

The talk of abolishing the Government Printing Office and letting out the work still goes on. A step backward it would seem. The printing may cost a little more the present way, but then it is done well; nothing better in the world. It is said to be the largest printing office in the world.

General Denver, the man for whom Denver city was called, is here busy before Congress with claims and laws. He don't look old, and tells many interesting stories of California life and experiences on the plains.

J. C.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Tuesday's Result in Various Cities and Towns in the State.

(Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Post.)

ROCHESTER, PA., February 19.—At our borough election yesterday, the Democrats, assisted by Independent Republicans and Nationals, succeeded in electing their Burgess, four out of six Councilmen, our whole School Board, two of the three Assessors, Inspector and Auditor, and only lost Judge of Election by eight votes, for which office the ring Republicans made a desperate fight, for one of their leaders. D. A. Steiner, for Burgess, led H. W. Serly seventy-three votes, and R. A. Smith lead Thomas J. Power, Jr., eighty-eight votes for Assessor, and all this in a borough that gave a Republican majority of seventy-two for Governor, last fall, and with the largest vote out ever polled at a borough election.

Yours, &c.,
TESTATUM.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA—The vote in the municipal election was heavier than was expected. In the Fourth ward there was a hot contest. McMullen, Democrat, who was strongly backed by Speaker Randall, was elected by a good majority. This restores Randall's influence in the Democratic party in this city.

Upon the whole, the tax-payers did well. The vote was unusually large in most of the wards, showing that the citizens imitated the political managers in demonstrating their power, and the result may be summed up as a very pointed admonition to the Republican leaders that if they would win next fall, they must present unexceptionable candidates, with undisputed titles to their nominations.

HARRISBURG—The vote is the heaviest cast at any municipal election ever held in this city, even exceeding that of 1872 for Governor, and almost equaling that for President in 1876. It is 338 below that for Governor last year. The majority for Mayor Patterson, Republican, is 537; for Treasurer Sheesley, Republican, 619, and for D. W. Cox, Republican, for Controller, 132. The total vote is 5,282. The Democrats have a majority in both branches of Councils—the Select standing 6 to 3, and Common Council 18 to 17, with a tie in one ward.

SCRANTON—The chief interest of the election here centered in the contest for Controller and City Treasurer and the Republicans have carried the day against a combined National-Greenback-Labor-Democratic ticket, electing D. M. Jones Treasurer over John Rosen by about 500 majority, and E. P. Kingsbury Controller over Daniel Campbell by at least 700. Only five Select Councilmen were voted for, the others holding over. The general result will give an additional member in the City Council, A. R. Raub having been elected to succeed S. G. Keller in the Eighth ward. The Republican victory against a Democratic and Greenback fusion has surprised every one.

READING—The result of the election in this city was a complete surprise to all parties, as it was surmised that the contest on the Mayoralty would be close. Henry A. Tyson, the Democratic candidate, received 4,100 votes; Charles F. Evans, the present Mayor, received 2,918 votes, giving Tyson a majority of 1,182. For City Treasurer, Colonel John E. Arthur, Democrat, 4,244 votes; Israel Cleaver, Republican, 2,819 votes. Controller, Joseph S. Hoyer, Democrat 3,177 votes; Wm. A. Runkle, Republican, 3,363 votes. Out of the five candidates for Select Council in the different wards, the Democrats elected Jacob Goodman, Owen Swartz, Wm. H. Kelley and George Rader. The Republicans elected James Lord. This gives the Democrats control of the Select branch by one majority, and the Common Council, which held over, by seven majority. The Democrats and Nationals united on candidates for Mayor and City Treasurer.

ERIE—Our municipal election passed off quietly, with a very light vote. Mayor D. T. Jones was re-elected without opposition. Mr. J. T. Downing of the Insurance Company of North America, was elected to the Select Council. The complexion of the School Board is gradually changing, the ardent supporters of the poor man's college, the High School, being displaced by men who think it an expensive luxury.

TITUSVILLE—The city election passed off without much excitement. The tickets elected are pretty well split up. The Republicans hold the majority of the offices.

YORK—For the first time in twenty years the Republicans have elected the Chief Burgess, Henry J. Gresley receiving 200 majority. The Republicans elected three Councilmen, making the board stand as before.

CHESTER—Three Democratic and two Republican Councilmen elected.

CARLISLE—Joseph Thompson, Democrat, defeated J. G. Babb, Republican, for Burgess, by 166 majority.

FRANKLIN—Sibley was elected mayor here by 149 majority. George S. Crisswell, Republican, and David Hays, Democrat, were elected School Directors by small majorities. The Republicans probably elect three Councilmen in the First ward. Hawkins, Craft, Lamberton and Maloney are likely elected in the Second, and N. King probably defeats Ellis for alderman. The election passed off quietly, although keenly contested. Sibley's friends are especially jubilant over his signal triumph.

CORRY—Frederick Stanford, the Greenback candidate, has been elected Mayor by over 100 majority.

BRADFORD—Braden, the Democratic candidate of this place, was elected Mayor.

THE OLD WORLD.

The English Army in South Africa in a Critical Situation.

More Prospective Labor Troubles in England.

Bismarck's Parliamentary Discipline Bill Receives a Set Back in the Reichstag.

GERMANY.

THE PARLIAMENTARY DISCIPLINE BILL GETS ITS FIRST SIGNAL DEFEAT.

BERLIN, February 19.—In the Reichstag to-day, Herr Lasker presented a motion, of which he gave notice yesterday, contesting the correctness of the Government's interpellation of the Socialist law, and refusing the consent of the Reichstag to the proposed arrests of members.

Deputies Rickert and Lasker spoke in support of the motion. The latter argued that the action of the Government in the matter of these arrests was unnecessary, and that the Reichstag never intended that the Socialist law should have the meaning which the Government seeks to give it. He declared that an authoritative interpretation of that paragraph of the Socialist law under which permission for these arrests was applied for was absolutely necessary.

The Minister of Justice replied that the decision of the legal question rested with the Courts. The public prosecutor had only performed his duty in seeking to institute proceedings where he considered such a step necessary. The object of his proposal was simply to render it possible to proceed against the two Deputies; for it was for the courts of justice to permit or forbid their arrest. If he (the Minister) had declined assent to the public prosecutor's proposal he would have obstructed the course of law.

Federal Councillor Friedberg maintained that the Government merely wished to take measures which appeared to it legal to prevent a recurrence of events of the past year and that it would not be equal to its responsibility if it failed to do so.

After a long debate the first part of the motion (disputing the correctness of the Government's interpretation of the law) was adopted by a large majority, only the German Conservatives and Imperialists voting against it. The part refusing to assent to arrests was adopted almost unanimously.

The *Provincial Correspondence* announces that Count Stolberg will close the session of the Russian Diet on Saturday.

Prince Hohenlohe has by telegraph declined the Vice Presidency of the Reichstag. It is reported that Herr Zaydewitz of the German Conservative party, will probably be elected in place of Prince Hohenlohe.

THE PETITION OF CATHOLIC LADIES.

BERLIN, February 19.—The *Germania* (ultramontane newspaper) alleges that the petition of Catholic ladies of the Rhine provinces to the Emperor, has resulted in the postponement under certain conditions, of the dissolution of Catholic Nunnery Schools at Ahruister and Nonnenwerth.

The Prussian Cabinet advocates a heavy tax on tobacco.

SOCIALIST AGITATION.

LONDON, February 19.—Berlin correspondents continue to predict an overwhelming defeat of the Government on the proposition in the Reichstag to sanction the arrest and prosecution of the members obnoxious to the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AGITATION ON THE IRISH UNIVERSITY BILL.

LONDON, February 19.—Dr. Butt intends to move in the House of Commons shortly the following resolutions: "That, in the opinion of the House, it is essential to the interests of Ireland that the university institutions of that country should be so arranged that Irishmen of all religious persuasions should be able to obtain the benefit of degrees and the advantages of a university education without compromise of their religious convictions, and that in order to accomplish this object, legislation on the subject is absolutely necessary."

LABOR TROUBLES GROWING WORSE.

The mill masters of Ashton-under-Tyne have decided to begin a general lock-out on Saturday if the strike is not settled. The strikers are now estimated at ten thousand.

The large engineering firm of Westwood & Bailey, at Blackwall, have opened their works to the old hands at unreduced wages. Some other masters are expected to follow suit in a day or two, though a few are endeavoring to secure hands from the provinces. The Strike Committee are confident, however, they can persuade any imported hands to return to their homes.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR AFRICA.

The Third battalion of the Sixtieth Rifles left Colchester this morning for the Cape of Good Hope. The streets were decorated with flags, evergreens and mottoes. The corporation presented an address to the troops, wherein the hope was expressed that they would recover the colors of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. Colonel Pemberton replied and the troops marched to the railway station, accompanied by four regimental bands. The chartered steamers, Dublin Castle, from London, with a third of the battalion of the Sixtieth Regiment, and the Pretonia, from Southampton, with the Ninety-first Highlanders, will sail to-day and to-morrow respectively. Several other ships will be ready for troops in the course of the present week, and one or two will probably sail before Sunday.

Hon. Malet has been appointed British Ambassador at Constantinople in place of Layard.

Beaconsfield is reported some better to day.

FRANCE.

ACTIVITY OF PROTECTIONISTS.

LONDON, February 19.—Protectionists in France are very active. Several deputations of shipowners and others interviewed Lepore, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, yesterday urging taxes in favor of the French flag and manufacturers. Lepere said the minds of the government are open to all sides on this question and invited continued presentation of arguments on the subject. A similar deputation a few days ago interviewed President Grevy and received a similar answer which excited so much attention as to provoke a counter visit from the British ambassador.

PARIS, February 19.—The Ministry have accepted the Amnesty bill as amended by the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. There is no foundation for the report that the Municipal Council have resigned.

Appointments of Admiral Potheana, as Ambassador to London and Teisserence De Bort, as Ambassador to Vienna, have been determined upon.

SOUTH AFRICA.

ZULUS CONCENTRATING FOR AN ATTACK.

LONDON, February 19.—Advices from Cape Town, January 29th, via Madeira are as follows: "Colonel Wood's column was attacked on January 24th by 4,000 Zulus. The enemy were dispersed with but trifling loss to Colonel Wood's command. Several attacks on Pearson's column and other columns have been repulsed but the gravity of the situation has not been exaggerated. The enemy are concentrating towards Ekowe where Pearson is entrenched. A grand attack is daily expected. Colonel Wood is falling back to cover Utrecht."

SPARKS BY CABLE.

THE resignation of Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, has been accepted.

A DISPATCH from Cairo, Egypt, says troubles there regarding the proposed reduction of the army to 10,000 men has culminated in a collapse of the Ministry. Order has been partially restored.

THE communication for which Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, son of Grand Duke Constantine, has been exiled to Orenburg, was a pamphlet in favor of the speedy construction of the Orenburg & Tashkend railway, by way of Kara, Turgull and Sir Darya river, in order to force England to abandon her resistance to the Russian Eastern policy.

PREMIER STREMAYR yesterday, in the Austrian Reichsrath, said, regarding Eastern affairs, the Government, taking its stand on the treaty of Berlin, would consider it its duty to execute fully the task assigned it by the Powers. It would seek to avoid all constitutional complications and further sacrifices, as far as compatible with the honor and security of the monarchy.

THE MINERS' TROUBLES.

More Wholesale Arrests at Brownsville.

Sheriff Hunter Sends Out a Posse of Thirty-Two Men.

Much has been printed about the miners' troubles at Neil's coal works, California, Washington county. Forty-one were arrested on a charge of riot and conspiracy by Sheriff Mark of that county, and some ten of them refused or were unable to give bail and were committed to jail. Wednesday morning Sheriff Work, with a posse of one hundred and five men came down on Brownsville and proceeded to arrest all the coal miners living there, suspected of complicity in the late Greenfield riots, at Neil's works. Detectives had been there for several days past gathering facts on which warrants were issued and properly renewed. The unsuspecting miners, to the number of about twenty, were surprised in their beds, arrested and hurried on board the steamer L. W. Morgan, which had in the meantime arrived with reinforcements, numbering one hundred and fifty men, all members of the Ringgold Cavalry and a military company from Waynesburg. Many miners who could do so hurriedly left the town. Then Sheriff Work stationed men at all passes and bridges, in town and neighborhood, and mounted patrol were dispatched to scour the country in pursuit of the flying miners. Many of the unlucky men have been hurried away to jail, and their families will undoubtedly suffer in consequence.

Sheriff Work last week called on Sheriff Dean of Fayette county, to aid in making the arrests, and the latter went to Brownsville to look after the interests of his own county, and remained until Saturday afternoon late. There was no unlawful conduct on that side of the river whatever, although a few enthusiastical skepticals tried to infuse something into it and demand that the Sheriff make some arrests. Sheriff Dean saw the men return from the other side of the river, in a peaceable and orderly way, and as there was no revolutionary demonstrations within his bailiwick, he declined to cross the threshold of his jurisdiction to make arrests under another administration. Sheriff Dean was blamed for this course of conduct, and it was stated that Sheriff Work also wanted to arrest Sheriff Dean for non-compliance in the arrests made last week, but this may be only an idle rumor.

There was great excitement among the miners all along the Monongahela valley yesterday, and a call was made also on Sheriff Hunter of Allegheny county. That official sent thirty two men up the Connellsville road, one batch between three and four o'clock and another between five and six o'clock. Some of these men are stationed at Brown's coal works and others are placed at different points in the county. There have been no riotous demonstrations in this county and the call for men on Sheriff Hunter was made simply as a matter of safety.

The whole trouble at Brownsville seems to have arisen out of the action of about fifty striking miners, who were on a strike but went into O'Niel's mines against the permission of the owner, to persuade men who were at work to come out. The strikers were successful in their efforts, and it is

CONFLAGRATIONS.

COLUMBUS, O., February 16.—At seven o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the basement of the Administration building at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home near Xenia. Owing to poor facilities for extinguishing a fire and the distance of the buildings from town, the fire got under full headway before the engines arrived. The six hundred children at the Home had just finished breakfast in the main building and returned to their cottages when the fire made its appearance in the first story. Owing to the dense smoke which at once filled the halls the wildest confusion prevailed among the teachers, who vainly sought to return to their rooms in the third story to save their personal effects. Several members of the Legislature, visiting the institution, narrowly escaped with their lives. Senator Richards and wife escaped by jumping from a second story window on to blankets held by men below. Senators Sabin and wife, Representative Dodds and Mrs. Brelsford, wife of the steward, saved themselves by leaping from second story windows on to the porch below from whence they dropped to the ground in safety. In two hours, the entire building and contents were destroyed, including the personal effects of teachers and officials which were considerable. No lives were lost and no serious accidents are reported. The loss to the State by this fire will be about seventy-five thousand dollars, upon which there was no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 15.—A frightful catastrophe occurred in the village of Somerville, thirty miles from Augusta, on Friday. Ephraim Hyster and wife left home in the forenoon to do some trading, leaving their three children, aged four, two and one-half, and eight months, at home. By some means the house caught fire, and before aid arrived, the building with the contents was destroyed, the three children perishing in the flames. About a year ago another child of the same persons was burned to death.

LIABILITIES OF RAILROADS.

Some Points From the Charge of Judge White.

The case of John R. Portser vs. the West Penn Railroad has been before Judge White for two days past, and has attracted no little attention among railroad officials and employes, as well as those who patronize the roads The main points in the case are summoned up as follows by the Judge:

The plaintiff was a passenger on the mail train, from Saltsburgh to Allegheny City, on the 23d of July, 1878. It left Saltsburg at 2:55 P. M., and kept on its regular schedule time, until about 5:17, when it came into collision with an express train going eastward, two or three miles below Clairmont. The express was an extra train, running as a second section to a regular train, but in consequence of some mistake of the conductor, or some other person connected with the road, was running on the single track on the time of the mail train, without notice to it. The collision resulted in the death of the engineer of the express, the baggage master of the mail train and one or two others. The plaintiff was in the baggage car at the time of the collision. He was badly scalded on the head face, back and limbs, confined to bed, and under medical treatment for a considerable time, and he alleges he has not yet recovered from his injuries.

The evidence clearly proves that the collision was the result of culpable negligence on the part of some of the employes of the defendant company. But it is contended the plaintiff cannot recover damages for his injuries, because he was riding in the baggage car at the time of the collision, where he had no right to be, and which was in direct violation of the rules of the road. In other words, that he was guilty of a wrong, or least of negligence, on his part, which contributed to his injuries, and for that reason he cannot recover.

After arguing upon the above points at some length the learned Judge said:

I therefore, instruct you that, if at the time of the collision, the plaintiff was riding in the baggage car with the knowledge and consent of the conductor, he is entitled to recover. The mere fact that the conductor knew he was riding there would not be sufficient. If he knew he was riding there, it was his duty, and also the duty of the other train men, under the rules of the company, to order him to leave, and take a seat in a passenger coach, if there was room there, of which there is no question in the evidence. His neglect to perform his duty in that respect, would not of itself give a right of action in the plaintiff. He must have been in the baggage car with the consent of the conductor. But that consent need not be in express words. It may be inferred from his conduct and acts

I do not think the circumstances of the case as detailed in the evidence, justify punitive damages, that is, damages by way of *punishment* to the Company of their culpable negligence. The damages must be compensatory. The plaintiff is entitled to recover his expenses for medical attendance, nursing, &c., and damages for his pain and sufferings, for lost time and wages, and, if permanently injured, compensation for future pain or loss he may sustain thereby. Acting under your oaths, and exercising a sound discretion, you should endeavor to be fair, impartial and just, and render such a verdict as in your conscience you believe to be right under all the evidence.

Lung Cure.

There is something more than ordinary significant about this name, and those who are troubled with any disease of the lungs, or their appendages will do well to investigate its merits. The disease of the lungs, when once seated, are usually regarded as incurable, and that may be one of the reasons why so many die of that one malady, PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. The prescription under consideration is one of many ingredients, each of which, is adapted to the cure of that pathological condition of the human system, known as consumption of the lungs. It is a purifier of the blood, rendering it healing and plastic in its properties, by eliminating from it those peccant materials which disturb and disarrange the harmony of the human system and its various organs. There is not a single organ of the human body which it will not aid in the proper fulfilment of its functions; and in this way it can be readily understood how it works such marvellous and almost miraculous cures. When the human body is overcharged with morbid and diseased matter that ought to be discharged through those various channels which nature has adapted for that end, it stands to reason that some remedy may be obtained which will once more restore it to a sound and pristine health. This remedy will be found in *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure*. The writer of this has full knowledge of the matter under consideration, and does not wish to say one word which would be calculated to mislead in any way, those who may be suffering from so direful a disease, but he feels that he is discharging a duty to humanity by pointing them to truths which are as plain as any with which we are cognizant. Dr. Keyser has written an essay, covering the whole subject of chronic lung diseases, as far as such a subject can be considered in a small space, which can be had for the asking, or by writing for it to his office. It need cost no one, who has any disease of the lungs, a large sum to try this wonderworking medicine, bottles of which have been sent thousands of miles, and the most wondrous cures worked by its unparalleled efficacy. It is not a mere cough medicine, for whilst it will cure an ordinary cough, often in less than a day, it is beside a strength renewing and vitalizing medicine which puts the whole constitution in order and restores long lost health and vitality. We give this a gratuitous insertion in order to extend, as far as the influence of our paper reaches, the wonderful efficacy of a medicine destined to bring health and happiness to many a sufferer from some of those disintegrating diseases, which are now so common amongst our people,

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THE GREAT

PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism. No other known preparation has ever performed such **wonderful cures** of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using **Pond's Extract.**

Neuralgia. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the **Extract.** No other medicine will cure as quickly.

Hemorrhages. For staunching bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by Physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our **Nasal** and **Female Syringes** and **Inhalers** are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &c. Our **Nasal Syringe** is of essential service in these cases.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. It is a panacea, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

For Broken Breast. Sore Nipples, Ague in Breast. The **Extract** is cleanly and efficacious, and mothers who have once used it will never be without it.

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47 Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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L.S.L.

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Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

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100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:		
9 Approximation Prizes of $100		2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200		1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100		900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

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Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

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All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

feb12:ew4wc&W4:feb5

CHEAP FARMS AND FREE HOMES IN KANSAS

HOW TO GET THEM is the best part of the state. 6,000,000 acres for sale. "Free Copy of "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.

feb22:eow4tW

WANTED At Once Young 10 More Men and WOMEN to enter upon a Course of Instruction at this institution to prepare themselves for special positions as Book keepers, Assistant Book-keepers and other positions where a good business education will be required. Address **COBB'S A. B. COLLEGE,** Painesville, O. N. B. Only those who are willing to work and make themselves worthy of a situation need apply. dec21:sow-6m W

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of LETITIA COVENTRY, deceased, late of Finley township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to ROBERT R. COVENTY, Florence, Washington county, Pa. fe15:6tW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Good News to All!

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BARGAINS in Ladies' Shoes,
BARGAINS in Misses' Shoes,
BARGAINS in Men's Boots and Shoes
BARGAINS in Boys' Boots and Shoes,
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Children's Rubber Overshoes,	7 to 10½	25c
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NOTICE. — ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, will be exposed at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, MARCH 6th, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, in Jefferson township, adjoining lands of Samuel J. Chamberlin, and others, a lot of ground containing 13 acres and 131.9 perches, strict measure, with the buildings erected thereon, belonging to the estate of Wm. H. Stewart, deceased. JOSEPH PAYNE, SARAH JANE STEWART, Administrators. fe15:3tW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the present session, for the repeal of so much of an act approved the 18th of March, 1816, entitled "An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate four companies for making an artificial road from the town of Washington, in this State, to intersect the Harrisburg and Pittsburgh turnpike road, at or near the town of Bedford," as applies to and authorizes the incorporation of THE ROBBSTOWN AND MOUNT PLEASANT TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

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A SAMOAN SCANDAL.

The Princess Toe Elopes With the Duke Malietta.

The Apia Samoan Islands correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* writes to that paper the following choice bit of scandal, which is herewith transmitted in full

The Samoan mail packet Emma Augusta was appointed to sail December 5th—she had been detained two days in consequence of adverse weather, the wind blowing directly into this harbor, and I improve the opportunity to entertain the *Chronicle* with the particulars of a thrilling social episode in the high circles of Samoan society, which has reached its denouement in the interval.

The affair has been one of national importance for the past two months, and in the absence of any election frauds to investigate, or other contentions such as more pretentious Governments are blessed with, to engage the attention of the politicians and keep them out of mischief for the time, it has served to give wholesome exercise to the statesmanship and diplomatic ability of the kingdom. His Excellency, Mr. Patiola, Governor of the Tan Massaga District, in the Island of Upola, had a charming sister with the euphonious name of Toe. The euphony will be better appreciated when it is explained that "e" has the sound of "a" in the pronunciation.

Toe is a first-grade superfine brunette, about the tone of a baked goose, with beautiful symmetry of form, according to the Samoan standard. When arrayed in Samoan Court fashion, a cocoanut apron and a necklace of bird's claws, her graceful appearance would not fail to attract attention in the fashionable salons of the most refined society. Toe had passed about seventeen summers, as the calendar goes, in maiden meditation fancy free, which was quite sufficient of life's penance as a village virgin.

About three years ago, inspired with the ambition of her sex, she tried to run away with a scion of royalty, a son of his late Majesty, Malietoa I, but one of his Majesty's high officers of State discovered the plot in time to frustrate an elopement. Toe mourned this cruel disappointment for two long years. About two months ago she fell in love with another member of the house of Malietoa, the son of a high chief. Governor Patiola was passionately attached to the lovely Toe, and could not be persuaded to consent to her marriage under any consideration, social or State. So the courtship was conducted clandestinely until the flame of love had been fanned to the proper temperature, when the customary expedient of hampered lovers the world over, an elopement, was agreed upon.

The young nobleman already had one wife, which might have been a bar to further matrimonial venture in some countries, but in Samoa such an incumbrance was no obstacle to be thought of for a moment. In this delectable country the ardent young lover marries as often as he chooses; and where the fashions are so primitive, he stands not in fear of milliners' bills or butchers' duns. An extra hog and a coop of chickens is ample provision for family responsibilities, while the bride can readily fashion a full trousseau to her taste from the bark of the nearest cocoanut. So the gallant young Malietoa and the fair Toe eloped eight miles to Vai Uso. When Patiola and his tribes heard of this undutiful conduct they were exceedingly wroth. Delegations were sent from the different villages to persuade Toe to return to the arms of her distracted brother, or to persuade the Malietoa people to send her back. These overtures were in vain, so Governor Patiola bethought himself of a bit of strategy to recover possession of his truant sister. He sent a message to Toe pretending to be reconciled to her choice, and requesting her to return with her lover and be married under the baronial thatch in proper style and with befitting ceremonies. The dusky Lothario fell into this trap. Great preparations were made for the occasion, and Lord Malietoa, accompanied by the fair Toe, set out on their return, followed by all his relatives in an imposing procession, bearing baked pigs and other edibles in profusion, and timing their march with the beating of tom-toms and every manifestation of joy. When the procession arrived in Matanta, on a Saturday, Governor Patiola, who professes to be a Christian of the strictest discipline, sent word that as it was so near the Sabboth, time was not permitted for the proper entertainment of his dear cousins and the numerous retinue accompanying them, and he preferred that the reception and ceremonies be postponed until Monday. This arrangement was assented to, and Malietoa and his people went into bivouac accordingly.

On Sunday the Governor feigned a violent attack of gout, or some other type of aristocratic Samoan malady, and sent a message for the lovely Toe to hasten to the bedside of her poor brother. The unsuspecting one obeyed, but no sooner was she inside the Governor's lines than brother Patiola developed his usual vigor and activity. The lovely Toe was bundled into a canoe and conveyed to Sola Sola, in her brother's domain. The distracted Malietoa and his retainers remained where they were bivouacked, assuaging their grief as far as might be by gorging themselves with baked pig and other delicacies, not knowing what disposition had been made of the missing bride. Yesterday a messenger arrived from Sola Sola, bringing a letter to Patiola from his sister. Toe professed great regret for her folly, declared that she had entirely overcome her love for Malietoa, and would henceforth be a dutiful sister. She desired her brother to send her some other little trinkets of the kind a Samoan belle would naturally covet. But it soon became apparent that this was not the special errand of the

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

House Bill Restricting Immigration Passed by the Senate with Slight Amendments.

21 Democrats and 18 Republicans Vote in Favor, and 9 Democrats and 18 Republicans Against.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the credentials of Hon. Benjamin F. Jonas, elected United States Senator from Louisiana for six years from March 4th; also, the credentials of Hon. James B. Groome, elected United States Senator from Maryland for six years from March 4th, 1879. Read and placed on file.

Mr. THURMAN called up the House bill relating to the Cumberland road, Ohio, and to authorize the same to become a free road. Passed.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition of Chicago distillers remonstrating against the proposed clause in the bill to amend the internal revenue laws, allowing manufacturers of vinegar the privilege of condensing alcohol. Laid on the table, the bill now being before the Senate.

The credentials of Z. B. Vance, Senator from North Carolina, were placed on file.

Mr. VOORHEES introduced a bill to amend the pension laws and punish claim agents for a violation thereof. Referred.

Mr. CAMERON submitted a resolution authorizing the Select Committee on transportation rates to the seaboard to take testimony relating to the bill for the relief of Capt. James B. Eads. Agreed to.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION BILL.

At the close of the morning hour, Mr. BLAINE took the floor in favor of the Chinese Immigration bill in opposition to Senator Matthews. The floor and galleries were crowded.

He argued the legislation designed was in strict accord with international obligations.

Mr. MITCHELL spoke on the same side.

Mr. MATTHEWS submitted the following as a substitute for the House bill:

"That the President of the United States is hereby requested, as promptly as in his judgment would be expedient, to give notice to the Emperor of China that the existing treaty stipulations regulating immigration of subjects of the Chinese empire to this country, and the practice of immigration which has resulted therefrom are not satisfactory to this Government, and to request such modifications thereof, as will, in his opinion, limit or prevent the evils resulting therefrom, and that unless the Emperor of China shall assent to such modifications by negotiating a new treaty to be submitted to the Senate for its ratification on or before the first of January, 1880, the President is hereby authorized and requested then further to notify the Emperor of China this Government abrogates the existing treaty from and after the first of July thereafter."

Mr. THURMAN said he had very few words to say on this bill, and nothing to say on the general question involved. What he wished would be as to the mode of limiting immigration To him it seemed perfectly clear it would be ruinous to this or any other country to say the treaty could only be ended by the negotiation of a new treaty. If that doctrine was true, the Empire of China, by refusing to negotiate a new treaty, could hold the United States to this, no matter how pernicious it might to us. He argued the power of abrogating treaties rested in Congress. The immigration of Chinese to the United States always had been a more suitable subject for legislation than for the treaty. In case the treaty should be simply abrogated, the Chinese could still come to this country unless there was legislation to prevent them. He opposed the amendment of Mr. Matthews, as China was the last country to insist upon the immigration of her subjects, when for ten centuries she shut out the whole world. We have three races on this continent now—the white man, black man and red man, and we wanted no more mixtures. He was in favor of the migration of this people to this country, because every one of them added strength and wealth to the nation, but that was not the case with Mongolians.

Mr. SARGENT submitted several amendments to the bill of a verbal character, and they were agreed to.

He also submitted an amendment as an additional section, providing that the act shall not apply to persons officially connected with the Chinese Government, or Embassy thereof, or to persons received during the voyage of and by a vessel bringing the same within the jurisdiction of the United States. Agreed to.

Also, an amendment directing the President, immediately upon the approval of the act, to give notice to the Government of China of the abrogation of articles five and six of additional articles of the treaty of June 18, 1858, commonly called the Burlingame Treaty. Agreed to.

Mr. JONES (Nevada) then made a long argument in favor of restricting Chinese immigration.

Mr. HOAR moved to adjourn.

Mr. SARGENT urged the Senate to remain in session and dispose of the matter.

Mr. WINDOM said he would insist upon Appropriation bills to-morrow.

The Senate, by a rising vote of yeas, 15; nays, 31, refused to adjourn.

Mr. CONKLING submitted the following as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Matthews:

"That the President of the United States is hereby requested immediately to give notice to the Emperor of China that so much of the existing treaty between the United States and China as permits the migration of subjects of the Chinese Empire and their domicile in this country is unsatisfactory to the Government of the United States, and in its judgment pernicious, and to propose such modifications of said treaty as will correct the evils complained of, such modifications to be made in a new and supplemental treaty to be submitted to the Senate of the United States on or before the first of January, 1880. Should the Government of China refuse or omit to agree, by a change of the existing treaty to such modifications as aforesaid, then the President of the United States is further requested and he is authorized to inform the Emperor of China that the United States will proceed by laws of its own to regulate or prevent emigration or importation to its shores of subjects of China, and after the 1st of January, 1881, to treat the obnoxious stipulations as at an end."

Mr. MATTHEWS withdrew his amendment and that of Mr. Conkling was in order.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the amendment of Mr. Conkling and said it was far more offensive to the Chinese government than the pending bill.

Mr. BECK said no greater calamity could befall the nation than to have this horde of Chinamen coming here and degrading our people.

Mr. BRUCE said, representing as he did a people who but a few years ago were disqualified from citizenship, and who were now struggling to advance themselves, he would vote against the pending bill.

Mr. HAMLIN opposed the bill and will continue his argument to-morrow.

The vote on the bill will be taken at 2 o'clock. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. SOUTHARD stated the committee on the state of the law relating to the election of President had last session reported a constitutional amendment in regard thereto. It was evident no action would be taken on it this session, and leave was granted the gentleman to print any remarks they might desire to make in relation to the amendment.

A number of bills were passed donating condemned cannon for monuments.

STORMY DEBATE OVER PLACING SHIELDS ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Mr. BRAGG, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to appoint Jam s Shields of Missouri, as Brigadier General on the retired list, such appointment to be in lieu of the pension which he now receives.

Mr. WHITE rose to a point of order, and although appealed to to withdraw his point by Messrs. Bragg, Franklin and Butler, he refused to do so. Great confusion was caused by Mr. Franklin coming over to the Republican side of the hall, and charging Republicans with not having been in earnest last year in their efforts for the appointment of General Shields as Doorkeeper.

To this Mr. WHITE replied Democrats were welcome to make all party capital they wanted out of his action. He was willing to take all the responsibility that a member of Congress should take for doing his duty.

In their earnestness to induce Mr. White to withdraw his objections at least twenty members gathered in the area in front of the Clerk's desk and were all talking at him at once, while Mr. Franklin of Missouri, became quite demonstrative, and the pounding of the Speaker's gavel was unheeded.

Mr. BRIDGES (Penn.) rising to a point of order, wanted to know whether this was a common country town meeting or the House of Representatives of the United States.

"Give it up!" "Give it up!" shouted members on all sides.

Finally the speaker sustained the point of order and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

THE PRIVATE CALENDAR TAKEN UP.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Mills in the chair) on the private calendar. An hour and a half was consumed in the discussion of a private bill authorizing the Court of Claims to reopen and review the former discussion of that Court in favor of Albert Grant of Washington. At length, Mr. EDEN moved the bill be reported back with the recommendation it be laid on the table. Agreed to by a vote of 89 to 83.

Another long discussion took place on the adverse report of the Committee on Invalid Pensions which was ultimately adopted, however, on the bill granting a pension to a soldier in the Kentucky militia wounded while firing a salute at the United States fort on the Fourth of July, 1863. The argument turned on whether the man was so far in the United States service as to be entitled to the pension.

A bill to pay forty thousand dollars to Asa Weeks for his labor and expenses in perfecting torpedoes and torpedo machinery was laid aside to be reported favorably to the House.

ANIMATED DEBATE ON A WAR CLAIM.

Then came up the "war claim" bills. The first was the bill to pay John T. Armstrong of Virginia, $1 840 for rent of wharf in Alexandria during the war.

Mr. CONGER opposed the bill, contending that if the principle of the bill was a correct one the troops that marched across Long bridge ought to have been preceded by army wagons loaded with specie to meet the enemy and pay the owners of property which was to be used for war purposes, what they demanded for their property.

Mr. SHELLY said he had no sympathy, generally, with war claims. There were ex-Confederates presenting such claims. He certainly would not vote for any Alabama claim wherein loyalty was set up.

BUTLER FAVORS PENSIONING CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS SOON.

Mr. BUTLER said, so long as such claims were presented for damages done during the war, or for property occupied during the war, so long would there be misunderstanding between sections of the Union. The land was dotted all over with graves of soldiers, and no claim was made for land thus used. As to the cotton fund which had been set apart for the payment of claims upon it, he would vote for referring all such claims to the Court of Claims and to have them paid to the extent of that fund. If he believed the evidence by which loyalty was now proved he would have difficulty in ascertaining where and how the South had recruited its armies. Those armies had been recruited by all able bodied men in the South and with men that were not able bodied either on account of old age or youth. How did it happen now that everybody that lost a dollar during the war was loyal to the Union. He was willing the States should be put upon the same ground that the fathers of the republic had put them upon in the war of the revolution by assuming all their debts for raising and recruiting troops, and after that let no claim arise out of the war except claims of maimed and disabled soldiers, and with that determination on the part of the people of the country, both the North and South, the time would not be far distant when a feeling of brotherhood would take into the charge of the Government maimed and disabled soldiers of the Southern army, remembering their courage, their steadfastness and their gallantry, and forgetting the mistaken judgment which made them fight upon the side they did.

Mr. WHITE opposed the bill as a war claim for the use of and damages to property in insurrectionary States. There was no evidence of prior contract with United States officers. The claim had lain by since 1862 and he suspected its honesty.

Mr. AIKEN declared himself opposed to all Southern war claims. He was glad to hear some members on the Republican side were liberal enough to vote compensation for damages to religious, educational and eleemosynary institutions at the South. For himself, his independence would not allow him to do even that. Southern people should go back to first principles and go to work and rebuild such institutions themselves. They had risked everything in war, and had no favors to ask from those who had whipped them. They were whipped, and were now willing to do their part for the Union. He honestly believed that if the Southern States had been represented in Congress in 1872-3 as they were represented to-day, there would be no such cry as that a hundred millions had been drawn from the Treasury to pay Southern war claims. Judging all of them from those he knew, he could say of these claimants that a grander set of villains had never drawn a dollar out of the Treasury. His own district had been represented in Congress by men who were now, God only knows where. They had never been South Carolinians, and yet they had voted for claims of men who had not a just title to a dollar. He honestly believed the Treasury was safer in the hands of men who defended the Confederacy than in the hands of those who held it to-day. (Applause on the Democratic side). People of South Carolina, (no matter what their rebellious proclivities had been heretofore) were to-day as strong and united in the defence of the Government as the people of any State in New England or the Northwest. Himself and those of his colleagues who truly represented that State were here to protect the Treasury and the best way to protect it so far as these claims were concerned, was to drive every one of them from the halls of Congress. (Applause on the Democratic side).

Mr. KEIFER criticized Butler's speech, and citing that part in relation to pensioning Confederate soldiers asked whether he understood him correctly.

BUTLER ON HAYES' CABINET.

Mr. BUTLER—I repeat that whenever the question of depletion of the Treasury by these war claims is over, I think that the policy, the humanity of the North will take care of the maimed men of the war, and (if you wish to know it) I see no more reason why a Confederate soldier maimed and crippled in the honest discharge of what he believed to be his duty should not be pensioned than why a Confederate General who honestly believed he was doing his duty should be put into a Republican Cabinet. (General applause and clapping of hands on the Democratic side.)

Mr. KEIFER remarked a fair inference from what Mr. Butler had said was he was in favor of putting Confederates into the Cabinet.

Mr. BUTLER—I have not said I was in favor of it, nor do I think the country has yet come up to it, but when we have withdrawn a hundred of difference, nobody from the North will object to a Confederate being in the Cabinet any more than from humanity to pension Confederate soldiers.

Mr. KEIFER—Then the gentleman undertakes to say (at least that is a fair inference) that the present administration is only a step in advance of him. He has not yet come to the time when he is in favor of putting Confederate generals in the Cabinet or of pensioning Confederate soldiers.

Mr. BUTLER—Neither one nor the other.

Mr. KEIFER—Not yet, but the gentleman thinks he is very nearly there. He is "almost persuaded."

Mr. KEIFER justified his opposition to the bill for the relief of the William and Mary College on the ground that Secession doctrines had been taught in the seminary.

Mr. AIKEN reminded that the leading men of the Confederate army were graduates of West Point, and that the same objection would therefore lie against that academy.

Mr. BLACKBURN said if the ghost of the recent struggle "would not down," and if there was no pabulum on which certain stalwart patriots could feed except that restless shade, he wanted the gentleman from Ohio (Keifer) to state what he meant in the shape of Southern claims by which he was accustomed to affright the country. A precedent for them had been established by the Republican party. Who had ever asked Congress to pay a dollar of any Southern claim that was not for the benefit of one who had (as a condition precedent) proven his loyalty to the Union and his disloyalty to the Confederacy? Who had ever asked for the pensioning of a Confederate soldier.

DECIDEDLY PERSONAL.

Mr. KEIFER—The gentleman from Massachusetts, Blackburn, the gentleman from Massachusetts (craving your pardon) did no such thing. Who has ever undertaken to elevate a Confederate soldier to the Cabinet? Not the South; not the Democracy. It is a hybrid administration that has developed this tactic.

Mr. FOSTER—Who is trying to elevate the Confederate (meaning Blackburn himself) to the Speakership of the House.

Mr. BLACKBURN—I hope the gentleman himself will show that good taste. (Laughter.)

Passing on to the question of alleged disloyalty of Southern seminaries, he asked who had shed lustre upon American arms before the war broke out who had not been a graduate of West Point, and had not there learned, from Rawle's Commentaries on the Constitution, everything he ever knew of the limitations of the Constitution. That "Horn book of the Nation" was certainly the most advanced advocate of the right of secession. He entered his protest against injustice done the South in imputing to it any responsibility for these war claims. The South did not ask for the pensioning of her crippled soldiers. She had staked her all on her convictions and had lost. She had not complained and would never in the future complain. She bore her losses and simply protested it was neither generous, nor kind, nor manly nor merciful to drag her into this question and to make her the foot ball of the passions of men who seemed to have at heart the serving of partisan purposes rather than the advancement of the public good. (Applause on the Democratic side.

Mr. REAGAN expressed a wish some means should be adopted either wholly to exclude all such claims, or to refer them all to a tribunal where they could be passed upon their merits. He regretted his friends on the Democratic side should have allowed themselves to be placed in the attitude of favoring claims for which they had no symathy.

Without action on the bill, the Committee rose and the House took a recess until evening, the session to be for debate only.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill to provide a sinking fund for bonds issued in pursuance of an act of Congress of June 20, 1874, known as 3-65 District of Columbia bonds. Referred to the District Committee.

Mr. MCPHERSON presented the petition of the New Jersey Historical Society in favor of the erection of a monument to Christopher Columbus by the Republics of the Western Hemisphere, and that the United States take the initiative. Referred.

Mr. MCPHERSON gave notice that on Monday he would call up the Senate bill to amend the revised statutes relating to the transportation of animals. He said the bill should be acted upon to revive the expectation of cattle.

Mr. VOORHEES gave notice that on Tuesday next he would call up the resolution submitted by him in April last to place the names of surviving soldiers of the Mexican war on the pension rolls to allow his friend, Senator Shields, to address the Senate on the subject.

The Senate occupied the most of the morning hour in discussing a bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to adjust and fix the water rates within said District, which was finally passed.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The Senate resumed consideration of unfinished business, being the bill to restrict Chinese immigration.

Mr. HAMLIN spoke in opposition to the bill. He began his speech with a tribute to the late Senator Morton, whose unfinished report on Chinese immigration was interrupted by his death. He said that, as that Senator declared, this question involved some of the fundamental principles of our Government. We negotiated a treaty almost by force. By it we secured important advantages, and in turn permitted unlimited Chinese immigration. Now we propose, in direct contravention of Article 5 of that treaty, to restrict immigration. He would prefer to proceed in the ordinary way, as we would do in the case of a warlike European power, and as we had recently done in the case of England. He referred to the resolution passed at the last session authorizing the President to open negotiations to secure a modification of the treaty, and said he would drop this bill and trust all to that resolution. If there was not this haste to override the duties of the President, a solution of this question would be had under the resolution referred to satisfactory to even the people of the Pacific slope.

Mr. EUSTIS put in a plea for the white people of Louisiana, and said he was surprised at the attitude occupied by Republican Senators on this Chinese question. He would vote for the bill, although he believed the arguments against it were overwhelming, except upon a single point, the race question. When the question of race was between a Chinaman and a white man all denunciation was against the Chinaman, but when the question of race was between a white man and a negro all denunciation was against the white man. The Anglo-Saxon race in Louisiana had been invited to conflict with the negro race, put over them to make laws. If there was to be violence in San Francisco on account of the presence of the Chinese, how could Senator Blaine be surprised at a little violence in Louisiana? How would the people of Maine act, how would they conduct the elections if the African question should be submitted to them as it had been to the people of Louisiana? Mr. EUSTIS could only express his gratification at the forbearance and law abiding spirit of the people of Louisiana. They desired to live at peace with the Central Government of China of the abrogation of articles 5 and 6, of additional articles of the treaty of June 18th, 1858, between the United States and China, proclaimed February 5th, 1870, commonly called the Burlingame treaty.

DIPLOMACY FOR INVALIDS.

How the Hayes Administration Provides for Used-up Statesmen.

[New York Times, Republican.]

By a beautiful arrangement of natural forces, the Government of the United States always has at its command a variety of foreign posts which are calculated to meet the requirements of infirm diplomatists and suffering patriots. Despising as we do the sentimental policy of the effete monarchies of Europe, which despotically take their best men for their best foreign places, we adjust our diplomatic service on purely sanitary grounds. It is easy to imagine Senator Christiancy, for example, going over the "Blue-book" and the map, under the guidance of the Assistant Secretary of State, in search of a foreign capital which has a good salary and a dry climate. The Senatorial eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, "surveys the world from China to Peru," and settles on the latter as having all of the economic, atmospheric and sanitary advantages possible of combination.

In like manner Mr. Comly of the *Ohio State Journal* boxed the compass with exasperating dilatoriness before he could decide into which quarter of the globe he should fly. Mr. Comly, as the country learned with real anguish, was afflicted with a bronchial disorder which made life a burden to him. The heart of the Administration melted at the recital of his woes, and he was turned into the State Department with an Executive blessing and a request to help himself to any climate which the diplomatic service might afford. It took Mr. Comly several weeks to make up his mind in the midst of this richness. The country paused from day to day in the midst of its various enterprises and little games to ask where Comly was going. No sooner did Point Aden engage his attention than Nice asserted her claims, and the wires were burdened with contradictory dispatches while he hesitated betwixt Coromandel and Cardiff. Finally, after consulting the death-rate, meteorological records, and topographical reports of various continents, and passing in review all of the consulates, commercial agencies, and third-class missions of the United States, Mr. Comly fixed upon the Sandwich Islands. To the incomparable climate of that favored oceanic group was awarded the genial task of curing Comly's cough. The entire diplomatic service of the country stood still while Comly decided. And more than one hundred other Ohio applicants for office waited until he had made up his mind which of the seventeen places he would leave for them. It is well known that the Republicans of Ohio have been uncommonly infirm in health during the present Administration. The sanitary resources of the State Department have been severely taxed.

The celebrated James E. Anderson also appreciated the benefits of going abroad for his country's good. It will be recollected by the attentive student of American politics that when the admirable Anderson offered to sell Secretary Sherman the guilty secrets which weighed on his manly breast, he stipulated that he should have a consulship in some warm climate. Anderson was not what would be called "a particular man," but he did desire a consulship in a warm climate. Like the hapless McLin, he was an ague-smitten pariah, and he pined for some one of the warm places embraced in the sanitary service of the State Department. He had, perhaps, accumulated an excess of the frozen truth, and he wanted to go somewhere near the equator where he could thaw himself out. But, although Anderson rightly estimated the resources of American diplomacy, he did not compass his ends. The only warm climate which he secured by his often infirmities was consigned by the consent of all parties concerned in his kaleidoscopic testimony.

If the Government is ready to go into the business of providing diplomatic places for invalided Congressmen and politicians, it would be well to have the field carefully mapped out before applications are received. The papers of an applicant might then read something like this; "Snifkins, recommended by Blifkins; a good worker in State Conventions; can read and write; disease—cerebro-spinal meningitis." Of course, the State Department would be able to select from its health maps a place where the climate was favorable to the cure of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and the diplomatic sufferer could be dispatched thither. Sanitary reports from all diplomatic posts would take the place of dry consular statistics, and the curative qualities of atmosphere, rather than the movement of trade and political power, would be the burden of diplomatic correspondence. It is true that men will go to a plague-stricken post for the sake of serving the Republic, but all would prefer a sanitarian diplomatic service.

Regenerated France.

[Troy (N. Y.) Budget.]

The economy of the present Republican form of government as compared with the old absolute monarchy of France which went down with the revolution, is rather marked. The households of Louis XIV., XV. and XVI. were something marvelous in extravagance. Eighteen hundred horses were kept in the monarch's private stable. It took seventy-five priests to care for his soul, and forty-eight doctors to do the same for his body. One hundred and twenty-eight musicians soothed his regal spirit, forty-three librarians looked after his books, and probably did his reading for him, while the table service required three hundred and eighty-three attendants. The wine bill alone cost $60,000. The total of His Majesty's household was nearly four hundred persons; besides, his military household numbered nine to ten thousand. The new President gets $100,000, and $60,000 for household expenses. No wonder the hard times following the downfall of the last rotten monarchy prepared the French people for the present economical and enlightened government.

Do not allow the Baby to languish and suffer, but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and check its suffering. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

PRISON LIFE AND FACTS.

The New Riverside Prison in Allegheny with 1,280 Cells.

Report of the Inspectors, Warden and Officers of the Western Penitentiary.

We have received through Capt. E. S. Wright, Warden of the Western Penitentiary, the report of the Inspectors, Warden and other officers of the institution. It is more than usually interesting, because of the measures taken for a removal of the Penitentiary to the site of the Reform School, in the Ninth ward of Allegheny.

THE RIVERSIDE PRISON.

This is to be the name of the new institution. The Inspectors took formal possession of the site on the 30th of September last, and immediately put a force of laborers at work refitting the same, cleaning and thoroughly renovating and purifying it. In this work and in putting in machinery $20,000 of the $100,000 appropriated was expended. There are now at work in the new prison 150 of the surplus convicts. The Inspectors say:

"The prisoners left in the old buildings breathe more freely; they sleep better, because their lungs are not oppressed with the noxious vapors that must necessarily exude from the bodies and lungs of three men in one cell, kept together in 'solitary confinement!' Those removed have been put to work in the open air, and the improvement in their physical and mental condition has been very apparent."

Both prisons are under the one management, but in constant communication by the use of the telephone. Warden Wright remains at the old place, where the bulk of the prisoners and the responsibility still continues. The new enterprise is under the charge of Deputy Warden McKean, long a faithful officer of the Penitentiary.

The "Riverside Prison" will have a capacity of 1,280 well ventilated cells, and shop room enough to keep every prisoner employed. It will accommodate the wants of Western Pennsylvania for many years.

THE NEW PRISON BUILDING.

The Inspectors ask from the State an appropriation of $200,000 on account of new prison buildings at Riverside. F. M. Butz, the architect, gives this description of the contemplated building:

"The prison building will have a frontage of 1,025 feet, facing the Ohio river, and will be sub-divided as follows, viz.: The rotunda, or guard house 90x90 feet from out to out, octagonal shape, located in the center, with a wing or cell house 62x467½ feet on each side of the same. The office building, Warden's and Deputy Warden's residences, will be placed directly in front of the aforesaid guard house, and central to the entire prison, with a drive-way between said office building and residences, and the prison arranged so that prisoners can be received into the prison direct, without passing through the office building. There will be a wing 62x120 feet, extending from rear of guard house and at right angles with the two wings aforesaid. At the rear of this wing will be placed another wing parellel with main prison 50x150 feet. This wing will be used for kitchen, bakery, store and warerooms, &c. This will be two stories, each 15 feet high, at each end, where the store and warerooms are placed, and the kitchen and bakery, which are placed between said store and warerooms, will be one story, 30 feet high.

"The guard house or retunda will be three stories in height. The first story will be eighteen feet high, designed to be used for mess room, the floor being level with the main floor of the wings or cell houses on either side, office building in front and and wing at rear.

"The second story will be 34 feet high, to be used as guard room, and is on a level with third tier of cells in wings aforesaid, the sides of same being open towards the cells, but securely protected with iron gratings. This will allow the guard on duty in the guard room to see every cell door in the entire prison, and will also have a full view of all the grounds around the prison. The third story will be 30 feet high, to be used for hospital, being above the level of the surrounding wings, therefore having abundance of light and ventilation, and well suited for the purpose intended, and will be connected with the cell blocks on either side and with the guard room below by means of an elevator and stairways.

"The guard house or rotunda is finished with a dome shaped roof surmounted with a cupola arranged to contain lantern and reflectors.

"The wings, or cell-houses on either side of guard house, are arranged to contain two blocks of cells placed in line five tiers in height, with a ventilating corridor 4½ feet wide between cells, extending the entire length of each block. Each wing or cell house will contain 540 cells 5x8x8½ feet high in the clear, and 100 cells 7x8x8½ feet high in the clear, making a total of 640 cells in each wing, or 1,280 cells in the entire prison.

"All the cells are arranged with the necessary ventilating ducts, wash basin, etc., complete.

"The entire building will be strictly fireproof, and will have all modern prison conveniences and improvements."

USES OF THE OLD PENITENTIARY.

The Inspectors say: "These premises (in the West Park, Allegheny) when vacated by the State, we suppose, will revert to the city of Allegheny, and become an integral part of the beautiful park grounds. It is the wish of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary, and through this medium we would suggest to the authorities of Allegheny that the noble, old castellated front building shall be permitted to remain, intact, as a relic of the past. It has stood for more than half a century and is good for centuries to come. Beautiful in its proportions and sublime in its antiquity, no mortal hand should be permitted to mar or touch a single stone to destroy. The building contains twenty-four large and commodious rooms, all of which could be made available for many purposes. Here Allegheny could have her public libraries, her picture and art galleries, and by retaining and re-modeling a part of the middle corridor, a green house for exotics and a conservatory for the preservation of rare flowers; and by extending the rear wall, thus widening the building, and removing the cross walls on the third story, there could be secured a grand music hall. It could be made the favorite place of resort in all the city, where the children could congregate and the aged rest. Under restrictions it should be made free to all. If necessary, let the needed legislation be secured and see to it that this old structure shall be placed on perpetual exhibition—a monument of the olden time."

NUMBER AND OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS.

The report of Warden Wright shows the number of prisoners at the close of the year, 823; number received during the year, 337; discharged, including 11 deaths, 345. Of the prisoners, there have been 48 employed at broom making, 285 at shoemaking, 10 in the tin shop, 33 at cigar making, 20 at weaving, 1-2 on prison labor here, and 150 at Riversdale engaged in alterations and repairs, 36 sick, old and infirm, and 139 entirely idle. The following statements show the income and expenditures of the prison:

INCOME.

Labor in shops	$38,097 72
Weaving department	1,513 65
Shoe department	766 39
Cigar department	2,749 60
Boarding U. S. prisoners	5,544 00
Sales of fat hogs, empty barrels, gas, &c.	1,391 57
Rent and steam power	1,643 33
	$51,827 67

EXPENDITURES.

Provisions and supplies	$38,157 15
Clothing and shoes	7,807 71
Beds and bedding	2,393 81
General expenses	13,234 48
Extraordinary repairs	1,186 86
	$62,780 01
Amount charged to counties	$10,932 44

The prison property on hand December 31, amounted to $34,285 24. The prisoners earned by overwork during the year $2,483 79; and there was paid to discharged convicts an account of overwork $2,609 25.

FACTS ABOUT PRISONERS.

This is an interesting portion of the Warden's report. Of the 831 prisoners, 737 are white males and 8 white females; 57 mulattoes and 29 blacks. There were 11 pardons by the President during the year and 46 by the Governor. Of the discharged 7 only were by expiration of sentence and 269 by commutation as a reward for good conduct.

Of the ages of the 337 received during the year, 17 were under 18; 54 from 18 to 21; from 21 to 25, 88. These was the maximum, and then they commenced to decline; one prisoner was received between 70 and 80 years of age. As to their social relations, 174 were single, 140 married, and 22 widowed.

Of the nativity of the prisoners, 182 were born in Pennsylvania, 28 in New York, 22 in Ireland, and 12 in Germany.

As to education, 41 only could *not* read and write; and 296 had various degrees of education.

As to sobriety, 136 are set down as sober, 103 moderate drinkers, 55 occasionally intoxicated, and 43 intemperate.

But here are the figures that tell the tale and mark the path to crime.

Never apprenticed to a trade	281
Apprenticed and absconded	1
Apprenticed and served time	41
Not apprenticed, but served 4 years at a trade	14

Among the prisoners are 65 who have served in the army or navy.

The table of trades and occupations show 21 coal miners; 110 laborers; 12 farmers; 13 oil well drillers; 2 *clergymen*; 7 painters; 8 shoemakers; 2 teachers; 11 tensters; 2 physicians, and so on down to one and two credited to a variety of occupations.

Of the convicts of the year, 294 are in prison for crimes against property and 43 for crimes against person; 31 convicts are on their second term, and one each on their third, fourth and fifth terms in this prison.

Since the prison was started in 1826 there have been 6,108 convicts received. In number credited to it, 1878 only falls behind 1875, 1876, and 1877.

CHAPLAIN, TEACHER AND PHYSICIAN.

Dr. D. N. Rankin, Prison Physician, reports that of the 345 convicts discharged, all, with but few exceptions, left the prison in better health than when they were received.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. L. Milligan, in his report includes an account of his attendance on the International Prison Congress at Stockholm, Sweden. He reports 39,440 books issued to prisoners during the year, of which number 14,095 were novels. The taste of convicts don't run to poetry as only 869 volumes of poems were issued. History, geography and miscellaneous were issued in nearly equal proportions.

Rev. J. S. Travelli, the prison teacher, in his report, says that many who entered the prison utterly ignorant will leave with an education to fit them for a better part in the world. He relates this incident:

"As an instance of the sort of material that one sometimes finds here, let me cite a case: A prisoner, finding himself shut up with an intelligent man, well versed in latin and French, asked me if I could find him something that would aid him to obtain some knowledge of French. It was a privilege to comply with his request and thus help both of these men to use their time profitably. To my amazement, some twenty-nine days from the time I gave him two elementary French books, the man brought me, without the opportunity of consulting his instructor, from whom he had been separated, a letter in French, a foolscap page in length, most creditably written. Many other cases of determined progress could be given if necessary.

WAS SHE INNOCENT?

Believed to Have Ended a Life Sentence for Another's Crime.

BOSTON, February 15.—There is strong reason for the supposition that Mrs. Nancy Madan, who died in East Cambridge jail last week, thus ending a life sentence for the murder of Obediah Jones, was innocent of the crime. She was formerly in Dedham jail, but was transferred to East Cambridge in 1871. During all her imprisonment she has persistently maintained her innocence, and reiterated the statement a few minutes before she died. On one occasion, when she supposed herself alone, she was overheard by one of the matrons of the prison praying, and the whole burden of her supplication was that, as God knew her innocence, it might be made manifest. On the Sunday before her death, at the services in the prison chapel, she recited from memory Christ's Sermon on the Mount, and she frequently expressed her forgiveness of all who had been concerned in her trial and conviction. Her conduct during her imprisonment was admirable, and her daily attention to what she considered her religious duty, was constant and unvaried. At the trial it was shown that the daughter upon whose evidence she was convicted, was of bad character, and had been living with the man, Obediah Jones, who was murdered, and the presumption is that the mother had no motive for the crime. The daughter had never visited her in prison. It is claimed that other facts are in the possession of the authorities which go far toward proving that the woman who has now ended her life in prison is innocent.

POPE LEO'S DAILY ROUTINE.

An Early Riser, a Temperate Eater and Drinker and a Zealous Student.

Pope Leo XIII. rises winter and summer at six o'clock, and generally celebrates Mass in his private chapel. At 7 he takes a cup of coffee or chocolate, with an egg beaten in it. After this he takes a walk, either in the gardens of the Vatican or in the galleries. He looks and comments on everything like a true and subtle observer. Nothing escapes his notice. At 8 he receives his Secretary of State, Cardinal Nina, and the day's business begins. He signs documents and letters, and receives in audience, firstly, the Cardinals, then apostolic congregations, then ecclesiastics who have been granted a special audience, and then he receives secular Catholics. According to the length of the audiences the dinner is very frugal. It consists of chicken broth, mostly; then the boiled chicken is served. He rarely eats other meats. He likes pears and cheese. He drinks a couple of glasses of red wine. He does not take coffee after the meal. After dinner he sleeps awhile, on his arm chair mostly. He then enters his study and confers with his under-secretaries; writes, signs and reads petitions; gives orders. He then takes another walk, but accompanied this time by a suite of cardinals and other familiars of his court. When tired he sits in the first arm chair or other seat he meets with, and then the walk changes into a conversation, or literary lecture. The Pope is very learned in literature, both Italian and French. He speaks elegantly. He has an excellent memory, and sometimes recites verses of Lamartine and Victor Hugo. He does not read many newspapers. On his writing table may always be seen the *Revue des Deux Mondes* and the *Nuova Antalodia*, of which he peruses a few pages when he has time. On another table lies open Trevens large Bible, illustrated by Gustave Dore. Occasionally when he rises from his table he casts his eyes on the volume, and sometimes he remains in contemplation before it. After this second walk the Pope returns to his apartments and remains an hour in reading with his Chamber Prelate, and then he resumes public business for the last time in the day. During the evening he gives his attention to the interior arrangements of the Vatican. At 10 o'clock he generally retires to his bed room.

Tenderness Towards Robeson.

[Cincinnati Commercial, Republican.]

Tenderness toward ex Secretary Robeson seems to be a Republican weakness. During his administration as Secretary of the Navy his Department cost the country $182,496,033, and he left an unlawful indebtedness of $7,083,503,25. After all this we have no navy worthy the name, and Secretary Thompson found all sorts of rotten contracts and corrupt methods of doing business. Then our Robeson had a great number of ships destroyed and sold the material, giving insiders opportunities to make millions. Still the Republicans seem to think it an essential part of their business to vindicate him, especially as he has been elected to Congress and Grant is supposed to be the conquering hero coming.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE CENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

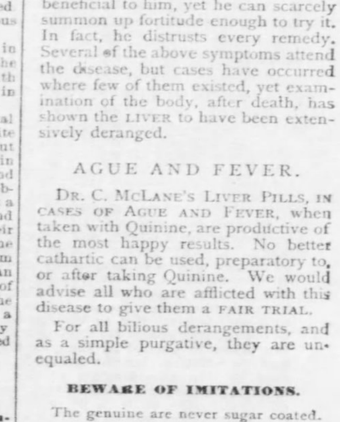
Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

sep9 d-MWS; W-eow-NR

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Fiery Furnace,



For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE,

The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Range in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the

CONFIDENCE AND COLUMBIA

COOK STOVES!

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

LAUNDRY STOVES.

Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders.

fting Shaker Grate, Old's Patent.

Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent.

Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels!

206 AND 208

Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

aug

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER

WALL STREET EXCITED.

Jay Gould Transfers His Control of the Union Pacific to a Syndicate,

And Makes a Profit of Several Million Dollars by the Transaction.

NEW YORK, February 17.—Wall street has not been so excited for a long time as it was to-day by the rise of Union Pacific. That stock, which in the last few weeks has ruled between 66, 57 and 69, opened this morning at 69¼, and suddenly jumped to 78. It then fell to 75⅝ and again advanced to 77¼.

Wall street was puzzled by these extraordinary fluctuations and every form of rumor was current. It soon, however, seemed to be settled, as if by authoritative statement, that Jay Gould had effected arrangements by which the control of the Union Pacific railroad passes into the hands of a syndicate composed of some of the strongest men in Wall street. The names of these were variously reported, but it was generally believed the syndicate includes Russell Sage, James M. Keene, Addison Commack, C. J. Osborn, D. P. Morgan, W. L. Scott and Frank Worth. It was also rumored the Board of Directors is to be changed, some saying Jay Gould is to go out, and that representatives of the new buyers are to go into the Board as one of the conditions of the transaction. It was said with some emphasis that Gould will retire from the direction of its affairs on March 1st, and that two gentlemen of acknowledged ability and character will be added to the board.

GOULD UNLOADS 100,000 SHARES.

Gould, according to the better informed, was holder of 170,000 shares, and of these he has sold 100,000 shares at a price not far from 70. As he began to purchase stock at something below 30, an idea can be formed of the great profit which this transaction has brought him. It is understood Gould has for some time contemplated retiring from active business, and that this is the reason for this action. A gentleman well informed as to Gould's affairs stated the sale of his Union Pacific interest was the greatest operation in the eventful history of this remarkable operator, and he was probably to-day wealthier than ever before.

PURPOSES OF THE SYNDICATE.

The purchase, it is claimed, on the part of the Syndicate, would give them such a hold upon Gould they could keep him to his agrement to work for them for a bull campaign, and if heproved false, they could throw their Union Pacific on the market and break it down.

Even in Wall street, it is seldom that a single transaction for seven million dollars is made, and the sale of that amount of Union Pacific stock following closely on the transaction for three million dollars, which it now appears was recently made, attracted great attention. The Union Pacific, although earning dividends for several years, has nevertheless been dormant, the people being afraid to touch it, because there was such a concentration of stock in single hands, and because one man could at any time he wished sell such an amount of it as to temporarily overrule all considerations of value or speculation. Now that the large block in Gould's hands has been distributed, the stock is expected to become active. Men on 'Change declare Gould recently settled his bear contracts at the prices demanded by the bull clique, and, in addition, bought stocks for long account. In consideration of this, the Syndicate contracted to take 100,000 shares of Union Pacific at 60 or 65, and that a check was to-day handed him for the entire amount. On the other hand, it was asserted that in reality Gould had only made an arrangement whereby, temporarily, the company should nominally pass out of his control, it being well known that this course would lead to a sharp rise in Union Pacific stock.

The last rumor is Gould sold sufficient stock to transfer the control of the road to Boston stockholders. Union Pacific first mortgage sold up to 110½ per cent., the highest point ever made in the market. The Union Pacific Railroad earnings for the fourteen days of February, show an increase of $60,600 over the corresponding period of last year. Estimated increase for the month $125,000.

The Safety Lamp.

When the miner carried his lamp with its unprotected flame into the earth's dark recesses, scarcely a week passed without some fatal explosion and terrible destruction of human life being recounted by the press. Every morning the miner left his wife and little ones with the heart-rending consciousness that it might be the last time; that before night, he with his companions might be taken from the pit a blackened unrecognizable corpse. When Davy gave these miners the safety lamp—that triumph of applied science—with its fine wire gauze, effectually protecting the flame from the inflammable gases, think you not they were deeply grateful to their benefactor? Not less gratitude does the physician receive who provides for his fellow man an effectual means of protecting his system from disease. Every physician knows that the human system may be rendered almost invulnerable to disease. A strong constitution supplemented by pure blood and healthful secretions form a protection to the system which disease can seldom penetrate. To cleanse and strengthen the system, remove its impurities, and impart to it a healthful vigorous tone, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets and Golden Medical Discovery, admitted by all who use them to be the best cathartic, blood-purifying, and strengthening medicines yet discovered.

An American Lawyer Succeeding in London.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

The Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, according to a London correspondent, occupies an elegant suite of law chambers, and has a practice which yields him $150,000 annually, for which reason he would decline a judgeship which only pays $25,000.

Mr. Benjamin is represented as saying that he could easily secure a seat in the House of Commons, several constituents having given him very flattering invitations to represent them, but he has no desire to go into Parliament for the reason that he would decline a judgeship—it involves to many sacrifices.

Mr. Benjamin has a house in Paris, and always spends his summer vacation there.

It is Worth a Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn-out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do me well for others of my age. It is worth the trial."—(Father.)

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Good for a Quarter of a Century.

When the Legislature of Louisiana in 1868 pledged the faith of the State to the preservation of the franchises of the Louisiana State Lottery, it builded better than it knew, for the supreme law of the land, as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, has pronounced the dictum that a contract made must be adhered to, and the franchises of the Louisiana State Lottery, with its vast capital of over a million of dollars, must remain for fifteen years yet, until the expiration of the original term.

W W

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.	35¼	35⅜	5,592
Reading	13⅛	13¼	2,022
Pitts., Titus. & Buf.	5	5¼	....
Lehigh Valley	35¾	35⅞	312
United Cos. of N. J.	137	138	....
Central Trans.	45	45¼	....
Allegheny Val. 7-30s.	110	112¾	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	103	104	....
Northern Pacific	8½	8¾	....
Do preferred	28	28½	....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Governments strong and higher. Railroad bonds irregular. State securities dull.

The stock market early in the day was in the main strong and higher, the special feature being an advance of 7¾ per cent. in Kansas Pacific to 22¼. The general list advance ranged from ¼@1½ per cent. During the afternoon the market became weak, Kansas Pacific declining 3¾ per cent, Northwest common 3 per cent. and the balance of the list ¼@2 per cent. In final dealings a firmer tone prevailed and there was a recovery of ¼@¾ per cent., the latter on Northwest common. Investment shares active. The advance in Kansas Pacific was due to reports from Washington that Congressional legislation will favor the road and to the belief that a change is anticipated in the Union Pacific management will benefit it. In railroad bonds Kansas Pacific issues were especially active and recorded an advance for the day of 5@8 per cent.

Transactions aggregated 265,000 shares, of which 53,000 were Erie, 25,000 Lake Shore, 5,500 Wabash, 25,000 Northwest common, 32,000 preferred, 7,000 St. Paul common, 4,000 preferred, 22,000 Lackawanna, 7,800 New Jersey Central, 2,000 Morris & Essex, 2,000 Michigan Central, 19,000 Union Pacific, 4,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph, 3,600 Ohio & Mississippi 18,000 Western Union, 9,400 Pacific Mail, 12,000 Kansas Pacific, 2,800 St. Louis & Northern preferred, 1,100 Pittsburgh, 1,500 Canada Southern, 1,500 Missouri, Kansas & Texas.

Close—Money in good demand at 3@6 per cent., closing at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange—banker's bills, weak at 485½; sight exchange on New York 488¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	106¼	New 4 per cts.	100¾
5-20s '67, new	102	10-40s	102
5-20s '68	102¾	10-40s coup	105¾
New 5s	104⅝	Currency 6s	121¾
New 4½s	106¼		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	40	Virginia, old	26
Tennessee, new	29	Missouri 6s	107
Virginia, new	26		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	103	C., C., C. & I.	44
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	44⅜
Do. pref.	33½	Rock Island	133¾
Pacific Mail	14¾	St. Paul	40½
Mariposa	2	Do. pref.	83¾
Do. pref.	2	Wabash	23½
Adams Ex.	106¾	Ft. Wayne	107¼
Fargo Ex.	98	Terre Haute	3½
American Ex.	49	Do. pref.	13
U. S. Express	47½	C. & A.	84¼
N. Y. Central	117¾	Do. pref.	108
Erie	26⅝	O. & M.	12½
Do. pref.	48¼	Del. & Lack.	53⅜
Harlem	153	A. & P. Tel.	37¾
Michigan C'tl	87⅝	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	134	B. & Q.	121¾
Union Pacific	79¾	H. & St. Joe.	15¾
Lake Shore	71⅜	Do. pref.	44
Illinois Central	84¾	Cent. Pacific	109¾
C. & P.	93½	Union	109⅞
N W C.	61⅜	Land Grants	113½
Do. pref.	90½	Sinking Fund	114¾
Canada South'n	57		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 19.—Consols for money 96 5-16; for account, 96⅜. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 87; Pennsylvania Central, 46½; Reading, 13¾; Erie, 27½; preferred, 49½. United States bonds—5-20's of '67, 103¾; 10-40's 104¼; new 5's, 106⅛; 4½'s, 107¾. Refined petroleum 7¾@7⅞s.

PARIS, February 19.—Rentes, 112f 30c.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—Cotton easier but not quotably lower at 5 5-16@5¼d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,000. Spirits of petroleum, 9@10s. Turpentine, 22s 9d.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, February 18.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in review of the corn trade the past week, says: "There was much rain early in the week, but the weather is now colder. In many districts the soil is too wet for spring tillage. English wheat has been liberally marketed in spite of the damp weather and loss in prices. Large supplies of ill-conditioned grain have increased the dullness in trade. There were very few samples of dry home grown wheat at market on Monday and at the end of the day a bulk remained unsold. The quotations of the preceding week were with difficulty maintained. Imports of foreign wheat into London were moderate, 36,000 quarters arriving Monday, mostly consisting of American and Russian which millers bought to a fair extent, especially Russian. There is no material improvement in trade, either in London or Liverpool. American visible supply is still enormous, but the excess ought to be balanced by the deficiency in France and Spain. Business generally is transacted with distrust, owing to the long continued depression. Feeding corn is little changed. Barley steady. Liberal arrivals of maize have caused a tendency in buyers' favor both on spot and to arrive. Oats lost last week's advance, as milder weather deprived trade of recent activity. Sales of English wheat last week, 62,230 against 40,026 for same period the previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending 8th inst., 780,112 cwt. wheat and 141,526 cwt. flour."

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, February 19, 1879.

The wholesale market is moving along without much change either in prices or volume of transactions. As a rule, prices are firm in most articles, there being a weaker feeling only in butter, eggs and one or two other articles. Indications point to but slight changes for some time to come.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Butter remained very dull, receipts exceeding the demand. The better qualities even do not find ready sale, while lower qualities are not wanted. Receipts of eggs are increasing causing a weaker feeling in the market. Potatoes firm.

APPLES—Choice, $2 00@2 25; prime, $1 50@1 75; small and inferior, $1 00@1 25.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 40@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 50@1 60; medium, $1 50; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 15@17c choice solid, 10@13c; medium grades, 8@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@12c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8@8½c; jobbing, 8½@9c, wholesale; New York Goshen 9@9½c.

CIDER—Choice, $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; crab apple, $7 00@8 00; sand refined $7@8.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 6@7c.

CRANBERRIES — Jerseys, ₱ box, $2 75@3 00; do ₱ bbl, $8 50@9 50; Sackett, Bell & Boyle, ₱ bbl, $9 00@9 50.

DRESSED HOGS—₱ cwt. $4 50@4 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 18@19c ₱ dozen; pickled, 14@17c; no sales.

HOMINY—$2 85 ₱ bbl.; $3 00 ₱ bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, 15@18c; Domestic, 15@16c; Strained, 10@12c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel; Shellbarks, $1 75@2 00; Walnuts, 40@50c.

ONIONS—$2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Peachblows, from store 90@95c; Peerless and Early Rose, 75@80c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $2 75@3 00.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, ₱ lb., 11@12c; Ducks, 11@12c; Turkeys, 13@14c; Geese, 40@50c each; live chickens, 50c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $3 75@4 25; Timothy, $1 30@1 40; Mammoth Clover seed, $4 50@5 00; Flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The ruling feature in this market is still quietness. There is not much wheat in the market and transactions are light. Corn and oats are in fair supply, the demand is average and prices are firm. Flour moderately active.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Choice red and amber, 98c@$1; medium do., 93@96c.

Corn—Shelled, 35@37c; ear, 38@40c.

Oats—Prime white, 26@28c; mixed 24@26c.

Barley—Spring 65@90c; fall 60@95c

Rye—53@58c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $4 50@4 75; Minnesota extra $4 15@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $4 75@5 25; prime red winter do. $4 50@5 75; fancy St. Louis $5 75@7 25; fancy patents $7 25@8 25; rye $3 25@3 50; buckwheat $2 25@2 50 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—50@55c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel; $2 50 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country, wagon, $8 00@10 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy baled, $9 50@10 50; prairie $8 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Brau, ₱ ton, $11 50@12 00; middlings, coarse, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market moves along without much change. Sugars and coffees are a little firmer. Provisions unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 18c; choice Rio, 17c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 13c; ordinary Rio, 11½c; Java, in bulk, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 16¾@18¾c; Rio, in bulk, 12@17½c; Java, in papers, 29@33c; Java, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8¾c; Prairie B, 8¼c; extra white C, 7¾c; refined yellows, 6¼@7¼c; molasses do. 5¾@6½c; New Orleans, 6@7c; cut loaf, 9½c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9½c; granulated, 9c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 42c; prime maple, davored, 40c; choice sugar syrup, 40c; prime sugar syrup, 38c; good sugar syrup, 35c; good molasses syrup, 30c; black molasses, 25c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses, 36@38c; choice New Orleans molasses 39@40c; fair, 34@35c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 47c; allspice, 18@20c; cassia, 25@32c; nutmegs, $1 00@1 05; pepper, 15@16c;

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7c; good, 6½c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs, 3½@4c; do, assorted papers, 5¾c; do. assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 6½@8c; corn starch, 7½@8¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 11¾c; stearine, 10c; mould, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, small, 8¼c; do. medium, 8¼c; do. large, 8c; extra s. c. shoulders, 5¾c; breakfast bacon, 7¼c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 12c; do. do. knuckles and round 14c; do, do. all flats, 10½c; bacon shoulders, 5c; do. clear rib sides, 6c; do. clear sides, 6¼c; ham sausage, 6¼c; mess pork per bbl., $10 75; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 75; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7½c; do. do. in half bbls., 8c; do. do. in buckets, 8¼c; do. refined in tierces, 7¾c; do do. in half bbls, 8¼c; do. do. in buckets, 8¾c; do. in 3-lb pails, 10c; do. in 5-lb pails, 9¾c; do. in 6-lb pails, 9½c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 60; do. in half bbls, $3 00.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ dox, $1 00@1 25; raspberries, do. $1 30; strawberries, do, $1 05@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 10; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00@1 10; corn, do, $1 10@1 45. Pickles, bbls, $6 50; half do, $3 75.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $20 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $18 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $8 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 50; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 75; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@2 15; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do. $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $3 50; boneless hake, $3 50; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 30c; scaled herrings, 35c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 54@56c; No. 1 do, 50@52c; No. 2 do, 46@48c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yeltow do, 52c. Benzine 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 80; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $2 00; mat raisins, $3 50 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9¼@12½c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 4½@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5¾@6c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ case, $5 50@6 25. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 25. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4¾@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country; 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@43c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c, granulated smoking, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, February 19, 1879.

The crude market fluctuated some to-day, prices ruling low.

CRUDE.

United, 96⅞@97¼c; shipment, $1 16½.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9½c; New York, 9½c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 95c; city, $1 05.

DISPATCHES.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, February 19.—Market quiet and steady at 97½c bid strictly.

PARKERS, February 19.—Market quiet at 97½c bid.

OIL CITY, February 19.—Market quiet at 97½c bid strictly.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, FEBRUARY 19.—Cotton dull at 9⅝@9¾c; futures steady. Flour stronger; receipts, 14,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3 50@3 65; common to good $3 80@3 90; good to choice $3 95@4 50; white wheat extra $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio $3 75@5 00; St. Louis $3 80@5 75; Minnesota patent process $5 50@8 25. Wheat firmer; receipts, 80,000 bushels; rejected spring 82@84c; No. 3 spring 95c; ungraded do. 86@98c; ungraded winter red $1 05@1 12; No. 3 do. $1 09½@1 10; No. 2 do. $1 12½@1 13; No. 1 do. $1 12½@1 13; ungraded amber $1 12@1 13; No. 2 do. $1 12½@1 13; ungraded white $1 10@1 13; No. 2 do., sales 35,000 bushels at $1 10@1 10½; No. 1 do., sales 80,000 bushels at $1 12½@1 13; extra do., sales 2,000 bushels at $1 13¼. Rye firm; State 62c in store. Barley steady; poor Michigan 53c. Malt quiet. Corn nominally unchanged; receipts, 69,000 bushels; ungraded 46@47c; No. 3, 42¼@42½c; steamer 44¼@44¼c; No. 2, 46c; old do. 46⅝@47⅜c. Oats active and a shade higher; receipts, 12,000 bushels; No. 3 white 31¾@32½c; No. 2 do. 33@33½c; mixed western 31@33c; white western 33@35c. Hay nominally unchanged. Hops quiet but steady; yearlings 4@6c; eastern and western 8@12c; New York 6@15c. Coffee quiet; Rio, cargoes, 11@15c; job lots 11¼@16¼c. Sugar nominally unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans 25@38. Rice in fair demand and steady. Petroleum quiet; United 96⅞c; crude 8½@9c; refined 9½c. Tallow dull at 6 9-16@6⅝c. Rosin steady at 42½c. Turpentine firm at 30@30¾c. Eggs dull; western 19@19¼c. Pork quiet; mess $9 00 for old; $10 00 for new. Beef dull and unchanged. Cutmeats active; long clear middles $5 12½@5 25; short clear $5 37½@5 50. Lard quiet; prime steam $7 00@7 50. Butter firmer; western 28c. Cheese steady; western 2@8¾c. Whisky firmer at $1 08.

Leather firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 19@21c. Wool in good demand at full prices; domestic fleece 27@40c; pulled 17@36c; unwashed 10@25c. Texas 13@23c. Metals—Manufactured copper quiet; new sheathing $22 00. Pig iron in active demand and steady; Scotch $22 50@24 00; American $15 00@17 00. Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 10@2 15; clinch $4 25@5 25.

Chicago—FEBRUARY 19.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red winter 95@96c; No. 2 Chicago spring 92c cash; 93¾c@93¾c March; 94¾@94½c April; 98¼c May. No. 3 do 79c; rejected, 65c. Corn active, firm and higher at 33½c cash and March; 33⅝c April; 37¾@38c May. Oats—Demand fair and prices higher at 22⅝c cash; 22¾c March; 23c April; 25½c May; rejected 19c. Rye in good demand and prices a shade higher at 46½c. Barley in good demand and prices a shade higher at 77@78c. Flaxseed firmer but not quotably higher. Pork at $9 75 cash; $9 77½@9 80 March; $9 92½@9 95 April; $10 05@10 07½ May. Lard strong and higher at $6 72½@6 75 cash; $6 72½ March; $6 82½@6 85 April; $6 92½@6 95 May. Bulkmeats—Demand fair and prices higher at $3 60, $4 85@5 05. Dressed hogs steady with a fair demand, chiefly at $4 40. Whisky steadyat $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 17,000 barrels; wheat, 65,000 bushels; corn, 137,000 bushels; oats, 16,000 bushels; rye, 3,500 bushels; barley, 7,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 16,000 barrels; wheat, 46,000 bushels; corn, 99,000 bushels; oats, 16,000 bushels; rye, 1,900 bushels; barley, 6,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat more active and higher; 93¾c asked; 94¾c asked April. Corn firmer but not quotably higher. Oats firmer but not quotably higher. Pork firm. Lard—demand good and prices tending upward at $6 75@6 77½ March; $6 85@6 87½ April.

Philadelphia — FEBRUARY 19.—Flour—demand active; Minnesota extra family $4 20@5 00; Ohio do $4 50@5 25; St. Louis fancy $6 00; winter wheat patents $5 50; spring wheat patents $6 00. Rye flour firmer at $2 75@2 80. Wheat unsettled; No. 2 western red in elevator $1 09. Rye—western 54@55c. Corn steady; western rejected on track 42½c; do. steamer 43½@44c; steamer elevator 42½@43c; yellow western on track 44@44½c. Oats firm; white western 30@32½c. Provisions firmer. Beef—mess $12 50@13 00. Pork, extra $10 75@11 00; prime $8 00@9 25. Smoked hams 8@8¼c; pickled 8¼c. Lard—western tierce $7 25. Butter steady and unchanged. Eggs steady; western 17@18c. Cheese in improved demand; western full cream 8¼@8½c; do. good 7½@8c. Petroleum dull; refined 9½c; crude 8½@8¾c. Whisky—western $1 07. Receipts—Flour, 2,500 barrels; wheat, 24,000 bushels; corn, 60,000 bushels; oats, 3,500 bushels; rye, 2,500 bushels.

St. Louis — FEBRUARY 19.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 9½c; sales, 736 bales; receipts, 900 bales; shipments, 1,600 bales; stock, 29,750 bales. Flour firmer but not quotably higher. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 red fall $1 02¼ cash; $1 02¼@1 03¼ March; $1 03⅝@1 04¼ April; $1 04¾@1 05¼ May; No. 3 do $1 00. Corn active, firm and higher; No. 2 mixed 32½@32⅝c cash; 32¾c February; 32⅞@33c March; 33½@34c April; 34⅝@35c May; 35@35½c June. Oats moderately active and higher; No. 2 23¾@24c cash. Rye higher at 43¾@44¾c. Barley dull; prime to choice 60@75c. Pork higher at $9 70@9 75. Lard higher; $6 55 bid. Bulkmeats—firmer feeling but no disposition to operate and only small jobbing trade done. Bacon dull; job lots cribs $5 37½. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 barrels; wheat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 40,000 bushels; oats, 14,000 bushels; rye, corn, barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Four, 3,000 barrels; wheat, none; corn none, oats, none; rye, none; barley, none.

Milwaukee — JANUARY 19.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat steady; opened and advanced ½c, closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 01; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 00; No. 2 Milwaukee 93¼c; February 93¼c; March 93⅝c; April 94½c; May 99c; No. 3 do. 79¼c; No. 4, 74c; rejected 68c. Corn steady with a good demand; No. 2, 34c. Oats higher and scarce; No. 2, 22½c; May 25c. Rye steady with a good demand; No. 1, 45¾c. Barley quiet and lower; No. 2 spring 72c; March 70c. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork—New $9 80. Lard—Prime steam $6 75. Live hogs steady at $3 60@3 90; dressed hogs steady at $4 40. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 barrels; wheat, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,500 barrels; wheat, 12,000 bushels.

Cincinnati — FEBRUARY 19.—Cotton quiet at 9¼c. Flour fairly active and a shade higher: family $4 40@5 25. Wheat scarce, firm and higher; red and white 95c@$1 00. Corn active, firm and higher at 35@36c. Oats scarce, firm and higher at 25@28c. Rye in good demand at full prices at 52@53c. Barley in good demand; No. 2 fall $1 00@1 02. Pork quiet but firm; jobbing $10 00. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; steam $6 60@6 65. Bulkmeats strong and higher; shoulders $3 65@3 70; short rib $4 87½ bd; short clear $5 05@5 10. Bacon in good demand and prices a shade higher at $4 25, $4 37½, $5 50, $5 37½, $5 75 and $6 00. Whisky at $1 03. Linseed oil steady at 65c. Cornmeal steady and unchanged.

Boston—FEBRUARY 19.—Flour firm; superfine western, $3 00@3 25; common extras, $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin $4 00@4 50; Minnesota $4 25@5 50; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, $4 75@5 25; Illinois and Indiana, $5 00@6 00; St. Louis, $5 25@6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheats, $6 50@8 25; winter wheats, $6 00@7 50. Corn—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 and extra white, 47¾c; No. 2 white 35¼@35½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 34½@35c. Rye, 60c. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 barrels; corn, 32,000 bushels; wheat, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 50 barrels; corn, 21,000 bushels; wheat, 35,000 bushels.

Louisville—FEBRUARY 19. — Cotton steady at 9¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; red amber 97c@$1 00. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; white 35½c; mixed 35c. Oats steady; white 26c; mixed 25c. Rye steady at 50c. Hay quiet at $8 75@10 50. Pork strong at $10 50. Lard strong; choice leaf tierce $7 50; do keg $8 50. Bulkmeats strenger at 3½c, 3¾c, 4¾c, 5c, 5¼@5¼c for loose. Bacon steady at 4¼c, 5¼c, 5¾c, 5¼@5¾c. Sugar cured hams 8@9½c. Whisky at $1 03.

Toledo—FEBRUARY 19.—Wheat a shade higher and closing quiet; amber Michigan, spot, $1 01½; March, $1 03; May, $1 06; No. 2 red winter, spot $1 02½; March, $1 03; April, $1 04½@1 04⅝; May, $1 08; western amber, $1 03½. Corn quiet; No. 2, seller May, 38½c. Oats higher.

Galveston, FEBRUARY 19.—Cotton easier; middlings at 9½c; good to ordinary 8¾c; low middlings 8½c; net receipts 2,083; gross, 2,094; exports coastwise, 720; sales, 1,984; stock, 64,545.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Business continues moderate with commission houses, but jobbing trade improves slowly. Cotton goods in steady demand, well sold up and generally firm. Prints sluggish. Ginghams and dress goods in fair request, and hosiery in good demand. Men's wear woolens moving slowly. Foreign goods in irregular request.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Live Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, February 19, 1879.

CATTLE.

The market has been rather slow since our last report, notwithstanding light receipts. The attendance of buyers was not large at any time, and the most of the sales were made to retailers and country dealers. Among the sales made within the past few days are the following: 1 car heifer sand cows, 1,087 lbs, $3 90; 1 do common Illinois steers, 1,144 lbs, $4 40; 1 do good do, 1,260 lbs, $5 00—$15 off; 1 do fair do, 1,170 lbs, $4 90; 1 do, 1,250 lbs, $4 85; 1 do common, 1,000 lbs, $4 10; 1 do fair Pennsylvania, 1,075 lbs, $4 37½. Choice heavy shipping cattle, weighing 1,400@1,600 lbs, had there been any such on sale, would have brought $5 25@5 50. Bulls selling at from $2 70@4 00, and fat cows $3 00@3 50. There was no telling to-day whether the market would change for the better or worse.

SHEEP.

In consequence of the light receipts, the market was somewhat better than last week, and prices may be quoted a shade better. Following are among the sales made within the past few days: Ninety-eight head from Lawrence county, Pa., 132 lbs, at $5 35; 39 head extra, 148 lbs, fed by Peter Brown of Columbianna county, Ohio, at $5 60—sold by S. W. Dock & Co.; Ed. Smith sold 3 cars good Chicagos, 104 lbs, at $5 10; 1 do good, 93 lbs, $4 80; 1 do common, 65 lbs, $3 85; 2 cars good (St. Louis), 93 lbs, at $4 65. Prospects fair.

HOGS.

The receipts to-day were 5 cars. The run of through consignments has been heavy since our last report, in consequence of which the demand is light and prices easy. Philadelphias may be quoted at $4 30@4 50; Yorkers $3 90@4 00.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, February 17, 1879.

CATTLE.

The receipts were quite heavy and the market was quite active at an advance of 15@25c ₱ cwt. Prime butcher cattle sold at 5¾@6c; no extra on sale; fair to good 5@5¼c; common to medium 4@4½c. Bulls, of which the supply was rather larger than usual, brought $2 50@4 15, according to quality. Veals may be quoted at 4½@5½c, with but few offering. Fresh cows were in liberal supply, and went off slowly at about former prices, say $30 00@50 00, as to quality.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There were 493 head on sale to-day, being nearly 100 more than last Monday. On account of the increased supply the market was slow, but holders refused to make any concessions. Sheep sold at 4@5½c, and lambs at 4½@6¼c. Mr. Flinner sold 21 head of extra lambs, averaging 100 lbs, and raised by Abe Stouffer of Butler county, at 6¼c. Lockhart & McCreery of Lawrence county, had an extra drove, but up to twelve o'clock they had only sold 30 out of 132.

HOGS.

The market was moderately active at an advance over last week's prices. Sales were made in a retail way at 4½@4¾c gross.

St. Louis — FEBRUARY 19. —Cattle easier for shipping grades; export steers $5 00@5 25; good to choice heavy $4 65@4 90; butchers' stock fair and active; native steers $3 00@4 12½; cows and heifers $2 75@4 00; feeding steers $3 65@4 25; stockers firmer $2 75@3 75; corned Texans $3 00@4 00; receipts 2,100 head; shipments 250 head.

Hogs—In good demand; Yorkers to Baltimores easier at $3 70@3 85; packing $3 60@3 80; butchers' to fancy heavy $4 00@4 25; receipts, 4,600 head; shipments, 1,200 head.

Sheep—demand active; common to good $3 00@3 75; choice to fancy $4 00@4 37½; export grades $4 75@5 00; receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, none.

Chicago—FEBRUARY 19.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 24,000 head; shipments, 8,500 head; market firm except on common mixed; sales choice heavy at $3 85@4 25; light at $3 60@3 80; mixed packing $3 50@3 80.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,700 head; shipments, 2,200 head; market firm; shipping at $3 90@5 10; butchers' stock strong; cows $2 20@3 20; bulls $2 00@3 40; steers $2 75@3 85.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 1,600 head; unchanged at $3@4 87½.

New York—